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IMPEACHMENT.

Result of the Canvass Among the Doubtful Senators.

The President's Acquittal Considered Certain.

The Opinion of Mr. Fessenden Delivered in Secret Session.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 14.

To-day has been a much more quiet day in political circles than any other that has preceded it this week. The Senate having adjourned yesterday until Saturday, the Chamber was vacant, and but few of the Senators were at the Capitol at all. The canvass among doubtful Senators continued, and one of them, who is certain to vote for conviction on four articles, quietly went over to Annapolis for the day, to avoid the importunities of people who think he is unsound.

The developments of to-day, in the judgment of your correspondent, slightly reduce the chances of conviction, but do not render acquittal certain. The result of all those interviews of the Missouri delegation with Senator HENDERSON is that, after much equivocation, and a great many half-way promises about resignation and voting for conviction, he will vote for acquittal on all the charges. This may be depended upon. Mr. VAN WINKLE, of West Virginia, who has also been depended upon to vote for the eleventh article, has been writing an opinion, and has written himself out of any such intention, even if he ever entertained it, which I doubt. Mr. WILLEY, of the same State, is regarded as certain for conviction on four articles. Mr. FOWLER, of Tennessee, is being labored with by his delegation, and gives them some slight words of comfort, without any positive promises, while he tells others that he cannot vote for these articles without committing perjury. This gives the President only 18 votes—12 Democrats and 6 Republicans. He must have 19, and the additional man must come from the Republicans. That man must be one of these four, viz.: ANTHONY, FRELINGHUYSEN, SPRAGUE or WILLEY. Your correspondent feels perfectly certain that the two first cannot be touched. The President cannot get Mr. SPRAGUE, for he has tried it through the Chief Justice, father-in-law of the Senator, and the latter answered in warm language that his mind was settled and could not be changed. If Mr. WILLEY votes for the second article, the President will be convicted by a vote of 36 to 18, or just two-thirds in a full Senate.

The eleventh article may carry by the same vote, but it is not so certain. Three Senators are now sick, but will probably be able to be in their seats by Saturday. Messrs. CONKLING and HOWARD certainly will, from present indications. At noon to-day Senator GRIMES' condition was unchanged. He is suffering from a paralysis of the leg and arm, and by the advice of his physicians has remained in bed. He will not be allowed to receive any visitors or attend to his correspondence for a few days. It was thought if his condition grows no worse he will be able to be in his seat on Saturday.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE HESITATING SENATORS.

The Managers of Impeachment met this morning and resolved to make some inquiries with reference as to how the information that Senators intended to vote for acquittal became known to the President before it was known to the other side, with a view of ascertaining, perhaps, whether any person or persons high in position were engaged in efforts to defeat conviction. One of the President's *attachés* was summoned, but not examined.

Both parties remain very confident of the result on Saturday, but inasmuch as the question of success is narrowed down to a dependence upon one vote. The preponderance of sentiment among the best judges is that acquittal will be secured.

SPEECH OF SENATOR FESSENDEN.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 14.

The following is the opinion read by Senator FESSENDEN in secret session on Monday:

The House of Representatives have, under the Constitution of the United States, presented to the Senate eleven distinct articles of impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors against the President. Each Senator has solemnly sworn, as required by the Constitution, to do impartial justice according to the Constitution and the laws. Upon the trial it needs no argument to show that the President is on trial for the specific offences charged and none other. It would be contrary to every principle of justice, to the clearest dictates of right, to try and condemn any man, however guilty he may be thought, for any offence not charged, of which no notice has been given to him, and against which he has had no opportunity to defend himself. The question then, as proposed to every Senator acting as a judge, and sworn to do impartial justice, is: Is the President guilty or not guilty of a high crime or misdemeanor as charged in all or either of the articles exhibited against him?

THE FIRST ARTICLE.

The first article of the series substantially charges the President with having attempted to remove EDWIN M. STANTON from the office of Secretary of War, which he held in violation of law and of the Constitution of the United States. Granting that an illegal and unconstitutional attempt to remove Mr. STANTON, in the manner alleged in the article, whether successful or not, is a high misdemeanor in office, the first obvious inquiry presents itself, whether, under the Constitution and the laws, the President had or had not a right to remove that officer at the time such attempt was made, the Senate then being in session. To answer this inquiry, it is necessary to examine the several provisions of the Constitution bearing upon the question, and the laws of Congress applicable thereto, together with the practice, if any, which has prevailed since the foundation of the Government, on the subject of removals from office. The provisions of the Constitution applicable to the question are very few. The first is as follows:

ART. 2—Sec. 1.—The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America.

ART. 2—Sec. 2.—He (the President) shall nominate, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors and other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court and other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law.

Same Section.—The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

ART. 2—Sec. 4—The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

The whole question of removal from office came under the consideration of the first Congress assembled after the adoption of the Constitution, and was much discussed by the able men of that day, among whom were several who took a prominent part in framing that instrument. It was noticed by them that the only provision which touched in express terms upon the subject of removal from office, was found in the clause which related to impeachment, and it was contended that consequently there was no other mode of removal. This idea, however, found no favor at that time, and it seems never since, to have been entertained. It is quite obvious that as such a construction would lead to a life tenure of office, a supposition at war with the nature of our Government, and must, of necessity, involve insufferable difficulties in the conduct of affairs, it could not be entertained, but it was equally obvious that a power of removal must be found somewhere, and as it was not expressly given, except in the impeachment clause, it must exist among the implied powers of the Constitution. It was conceded by all to be in its nature an executive power, and while some, and among them Mr. MADISON, contended that it belonged to the President alone, because he alone was vested with the executive power, and from the nature of his obligations to execute the laws and to defend the Constitution, he ought to have the control of his subordinates, and others thought that as he could appoint officers by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the advice and consent of the Senate should be required to authorize their removal. The first of these constructions finally prevailed, as those who have read the debates of that period will know. This was understood and avowed at the time to be the legislative construction of the Constitution, by which the power of removal from office was recognized as exclusively vested in the President, whether right or wrong, wise or unwise. Such was the decision, and several laws were immediately enacted in terms recognizing this construction of the Constitution. The debate referred to, arose upon a bill for establishing what is known as the Department of State. In accordance with the decision of that first Congress, the right and power of the President to remove the chief officer of that Department, was expressly recognized in the second section, as follows:

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted that there shall be in the said Department an inferior officer, &c., who whenever the said principal officer shall be removed from office by the President of the United States, or in any other case of vacancy, shall during such vacancy have the charge, &c.

The act was approved July 27, 1789. The same provision is found, *totidem verbosz*, in the act establishing the Department of War, approved Aug. 7, 1789, and terms equally definite are found in the act to establish the Treasury Department, approved Sept. 2, 1789. These several acts have continued in force to the present day, and although the correctness of the legislative construction then established has more than once been questioned by eminent statesmen since that early period, yet it has been so uniformly recognized as to give it the force of constitutional authorities. A striking illustration of this practical construction arose in the administration of John ADAMS, who, when the Senate was in session, removed Mr. PICKERING from the office of Secretary of State, without asking the advice and consent of the Senate, nominating to that body for appointment, on the same day, JOHN MARSHALL in the place of TIMOTHY PICKERING, removed. No question seems to have been made in the time of this exercise of power. The form of all the commissions issued to the heads of departments and to other officers, whose tenure was not limited by statute, has been during the pleasure of the President for the time being, and the right to remove has been exercised without restraint, as well upon officers who were appointed for a definite term as upon those who held during the pleasure of the President.

THE PRESIDENT'S POWER OF REMOVAL.

It has been argued that even if this right of removal by the President may be supposed to exist during a recess of the Senate, it is otherwise when that body is in session. I am unable to perceive the grounds of this distinction, or to find any proof that it has been recognized in practice. The Constitution makes no such disunction, as it says nothing of removal in either of the clauses, but making distinct provisions for appointments during the recess and when in session. Probably this idea had its origin in the fact that to receive the President could appoint for a definite period without the advice and consent of the Senate, while in the other case no appointment could be made without that advice and consent. It has been uniformly held that a vacancy occurring in the time of session can only be filled during the session by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and cannot lawfully be filled during the recess, but I am not aware that the President's power of removal, during the session, has ever been seriously questioned. While I have been a member of the Senate, the custom has undoubtedly been to make the nomination of a successor the first step in the removal, so that the second acts were substantially one and the same, but instances have not unfrequently occurred during the session where the President thought it proper to remove an officer at once before sending the name of his successor to the Senate, and during my term of service, previous to the act of March 2, 1867, I never found his right to do so seriously questioned. The passage of that act is indeed in itself an admission that such were understood to be the law and the practice. I will not attempt to discuss the question here whether the construction of the Constitution thus early adopted is sound or unsound. Probably it was thought that while the restraining power of the Senate over appointments was a sufficient protection against the Executive usurpation from this source, the President's responsibility for the execution of the laws required a prompt and vigorous check upon his subordinates. Judging from the short experience we have had under the act of March 2, 1867, the supervisory power of the Senate over removals is poorly calculated to secure a prompt and vigorous correction of abuses in office, especially upon the modest claim that when officers are of a local character the representative has a right to designate the officer, under which claim this branch of the Executive authority, instead of being lodged where the Constitution placed it, passes to one of the legislative branches of the Government.

MR. STANTON'S REMOVAL.

Such as I have described was the legislative construction of the Constitution on the subject of removals from office, and the practice under it, and such was the statute establishing the Department of War, distinctly recognizing the President's power to remove the principal officer of that department at pleasure down to the passage of the act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices, which became a law March 2, 1867. Although that act did not receive my vote originally, I did vote to overrule the President's veto, because I was not then, and am not now, convinced of its unconstitutionality, although I doubted its expediency and feared that it would be productive of more evil than good. This is not the occasion, however, to criticise the act itself. The proper inquiry is whether the President, in removing or attempting to remove Mr. STANTON from the office of Secretary of War, violated its provisions; or, in other words, whether, if the President had a legal right to remove Mr. STANTON before the passage of that act, as I think he clearly had, he was deprived of that right by the terms of the act itself. The answer to this question must depend upon the legal construction of the first section, which reads as follows, viz.:

"*Be it enacted, &c.* That every person holding any civil office to which he has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and every person who shall hereafter be appointed to any such office, and shall become duly qualified to act therein, is and shall be entitled to hold such office until a successor shall have been in like manner appointed and duly qualified, except as herein otherwise provided. *Provided*, That the Secretaries of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy and of the Interior, the Postmaster-General and the Attorney-General shall hold their offices, respectively, for and during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed, and for one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

In considering how far these provisions apply to the case of Mr. STANTON, the state of existing facts must be carefully borne in mind. Mr. STANTON was appointed by President LINCOLN during his first term, which expired on the 4th of March, A. D. 1865. By the tenure of his commission he was to hold during the pleasure of the President for the time being. President LINCOLN took the oath of office and commenced his second term on the same 4th of March, and expired on the 14th day of the succeeding April. Mr. JOHNSON took the oath of office as President on the day succeeding the death of President LINCOLN. Mr. STANTON was not reappointed Secretary of War by either, but continued to hold under his original commission, not having been removed. How, under these circumstances, did the act of March 2, 1867, affect him? A preliminary question as to the character under which Mr. JOHNSON administered the office of President is worthy of consideration, and may have a material bearing. The fifth clause of section 1, article 2 of the Constitution, provides as follows, viz.:

"In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve upon the Vice-President."

What shall devolve upon the Vice-President? The powers and duties simply, or the office itself? Some light is thrown upon this question by the remainder of the same clause, making provision for the death, &c., of both President and Vice-President, inviting Congress to step in and provide for such a contingency, and to declare what officer shall act as President, and that such officer shall act accordingly. A very striking change of phraseology. The question has, however, in two previous instances, received a practical construction. In the case of Mr. TYLER, and again in that of Mr. FILLMORE, the Vice-President took the oath as President—assumed the same name and designation, and was recognized as constitutionally President of the United States, with the universal assent and consent of the nation. Each was fully recognized and acknowledged to be President, as fully and completely and to all intents as if elected to that office. Mr. JOHNSON then became President. Did he have a term of office? Was he merely the agent or holder of the term of another, and that other his predecessor, President LINCOLN? Did Mr. LINCOLN'S term continue after his death, as has been argued? It is quite manifest that two persons cannot be said to have one and the same term of the Presidency at the same time. If it was Mr. LINCOLN'S term, it was not Mr. JOHNSON'S. If it was Mr. JOHNSON'S, it was not Mr. LINCOLN'S. If Mr. JOHNSON had no term, when do Secretaries appointed by him go out of office under the act of March 2 1867? When does the one month after the expiration of the term of the President by whom they have been appointed expire? A President without a term of office would, under our system, be a regular anomaly, and yet to such a result does this argument lead. I am unable to give my assent to such a proposition. If Mr. STANTON was legally entitled to hold the office of Secretary of War on the 21st of February, 1868, as averred in the first article, he must have been so entitled by virtue of his original appointment by President LINCOLN, for he had received no other appointment. If the act of March 2, 1867, terminated his office, he must, to be legally in office on the 21st of February, 1868, have been again appointed and confirmed by the Senate. He must, therefore, be assumed to have held under the commission by the terms of which he held during the pleasure of the President for the time being. After the death of President LINCOLN, then, he held at the pleasure of President JOHNSON, by his permission, up to the passage of the act of March 2, 1867, and might have been removed by him at any time. Did that act change his tenure of office without a new appointment, and transform what was before a tenure at will into a tenure for a fixed period? Granting that this could be legally done by an act of Congress, which may be, and will be, questioned, the answer to this inquiry must depend upon the tenure of the act itself. Let us examine it.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE ACT.

It is obvious to my mind that the object was to provide for two classes of officers: one, the heads of departments, and the other comprising all other officers appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The act provides for a distinct tenure for each of these classes: for the heads of the departments a fixed term, ending in one month after the expiration of the term of the President by whom they were appointed; for all others an indefinite term, ending when a successor shall have been appointed and duly qualified. These two provisions are wholly unlike each other. Both are intended to apply to the present and the future, and to include all who may come within their scope. Does Mr. STANTON, by any fair construction, come within either? How can he be included in the general clause, when the Secretary of War is expressly excepted from its operation? The language is, "Every person holding any civil office," &c., "shall be entitled to hold such office, except as herein otherwise provided." Then follows the proviso in which the Secretary of War is specifically designated, and by which another and a different tenure is provided for the Secretary of War. Surely it would be violating every rule of construction to hold that either an office or an individual expressly excluded from the operation of a law can be subject to its provisions? Again, does Mr. STANTON come within the proviso? What is the tenure therein fixed and established for the Secretary of War? Specifically the term of the President by whom he was appointed LINCOLN, existing at the time of his appointment, expired on the 4th of March, 1865. Can any one doubt that had a law been in existence on that day similar to that of March 2, 1867, Mr. STANTON would have gone out of office in one month thereafter? The two terms of Mr. LINCOLN were as distinct as if held by different persons. He had been then reappointed by the late LINCOLN and confirmed, and a law similar to that of March 2, 1867, been then in existence, is it not equally clear that he would have again gone out of office in one month after the expiration of Mr. LINCOLN'S second term? If so, the only question would have been whether Mr. LINCOLN'S term expired with him, or continued, notwithstanding his death, until the 4th of March, 1869, although he could no longer hold and execute the office, and although his successor, elected and qualified according to all the forms of the Constitution, was, in fact and in law, President of the United States. How could all that be, and yet that successor be held to have no term at all? To my apprehension, such a construction of the law is more and worse than unintelligible. The word "term," as used in the proviso, when considered in connection with the obvious design to allow to each person holding the Presidential office, the choice of his own confidential advisers, must, I think, refer to the period of actual service. Any other construction might lead to strange conclusions. For instance, suppose a President and Vice-President should both die within the first month of the term for which they were elected; as the law now stands, a new election must be held within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday of December then next ensuing. A new term of four years would commence with the inauguration of the new President before the term for which the preceding President had expired. Do the heads of departments appointed by that preceding President hold their offices for the two years of the term of the new President and until a month after the expiration of the term for which such preceding President was elected? Such would be the consequence of giving to the word "term" any other meaning than the term of actual service. It must be evident, therefore, that the word "term" of the proviso limit, as used in the proviso, is inseparable from the individual, and dies with him. If this right in this conclusion, Mr. STANTON, as Secretary of War, comes neither within the body of the section nor within the proviso, unless he can be considered as having been appointed by Mr. JOHNSON. Words used in a statute must, by all rules of construction, be taken and understood in their ordinary meaning, unless a contrary intention clearly appears. As used in the Constitution, appointment implies a designation, an act; and with regard to certain officers, including the Secretary of War, it implies a nomination to the Senate and a confirmation by that body. A Secretary of War can be appointed in no other manner. This is the legal meaning of the word "appointed." Is there any evidence in the act itself that the word "appointed," as used in the proviso, was intended to have any other meaning? The same word occurs three times in the body of the section, and in each case of its use evidently has its ordinary constitutional and legal signification. There is nothing whatever to show that it had or was intended to have any other sense when used in the proviso. If so, then it cannot be contended that Mr. STANTON was ever appointed Secretary of War by Mr. JOHNSON, and cannot, therefore, be considered as included in the proviso. The result is that he is excluded from the general provision because expressly excepted from its operation, and from the provisos by not coming within the terms of their operation. It not unfrequently happens, as every lawyer is aware, that a statute fails to accomplish all the purposes of those who framed it, from an inaccurate use of language, or an imperfect description. This may be the case here. But when it is considered that this proviso was drawn and adopted by eminent lawyers accustomed to using language, to perfectly well knew and understood the position in which certain members of Mr. JOHNSON'S Cabinet stood, not appointed by him, but only suffered to remain in office under their original commissions from President LINCOLN, and when it is further considered that the object of that proviso was to secure to each President the right of selecting his own Cabinet officers, it is difficult to suppose the intention not to have been to leave those officers who had been appointed by President LINCOLN to hold under their original commissions and to be removable at pleasure. Had they intended otherwise it was easy so to provide. That they did not do so is in accordance with the explanation given when the proviso was reported to the Senate, and which was received with unanimous acquiescence. It has been argued that Mr. JOHNSON has recognized Mr. STANTON as coming within the first section of the act of March 2, 1867, by suspending him under the provisions of the second section. Even if the President did so believe it by no means follows that he is guilty of a misdemeanor in attempting to remove him. If that view was erroneous the President is not impeached for acting contrary to his belief, but for violating the Constitution and the law, and it may be replied that if the President did entertain that opinion testimony was offered to show that his Cabinet entertained a different view. Whatever respect the opinion of either may be entitled to, it does not settle the question of construction. But a sufficient answer to the argument is that whether Mr. STANTON comes within the first section of the statute or not, the President had a clear right to suspend him under the second section. That section applies to all civil officers, except Judges of the United States Courts appointed as aforesaid—that is, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and Mr. STANTON was such an officer, whatever might have been his tenure of office. The same remark applied to the eighth section, in relation to the designation of Gen. THOMAS. That section covers every person designated to perform the duties of any office without the advice and consent of the Senate. Both of these sections are general in their terms, and cover all persons coming within their provisions, whether included in the first section or not. I conclude, then, that as Mr. STANTON was appointed to hold during the pleasure of the President, for the time being, and his tenure was not affected by the act of March 2, 1867, the President had a right to remove him from office on the 21st of February, and consequently cannot be held guilty under the first article. Even, however, if I were not satisfied of the construction given herein of the act of March 2, 1867, I should still hesitate to convict the President of a high misdemeanor for what was done by him on the 21st of February. The least that could be said of the application of the first section of that act to the case of Mr. STANTON is that its application is doubtful. If, in fact, Mr. STANTON comes within it, the act done by the President did not remove him, and he is still Secretary of War. It was, at most, an attempt on the part of the President, which he might well believe he had a right to make. The evidence utterly fails to show any design on the part of the President to effect his purpose by force, or violence. It was from beginning to end a writing, in order which failed of its intended effect. To depose the constitutional Chief Magistrate of a great nation, elected by the people, on grounds so slight, would, in my judgment, be an abuse of the power conferred upon the Senate, which could not be justified to the country or the world. To construe such an act as a high crime, a misdemeanor, within the meaning of the Constitution would, when the passions of the hour have had time to cool, be looked upon with wonder if not with derision. Worse than this, it would inflict a wound upon the very structure of our Government which time would fail to cure, and which might eventually destroy it. It may be further remarked that the President is not charged in the first article with any offence punishable or even prohibited by statute. The removal of an officer contrary to the provisions of the act of March 2, 1867, is punishable under the sixth section as a high misdemeanor. The attempt so to remove is not declared to be an offence. The charge is that the President issued the order of Feb. 21, 1868, with intent to violate the act, by removing Mr. STANTON. If, therefore, this attempt is adjudged to be a high misdemeanor, it must be adjudged, not because the President has violated any law or constitutional provision, but because, in the judgment of the Senate, the attempt to violate the law is in itself such a misdemeanor, as was contemplated by the Constitution, and justifies the removal of the President from his high office.

THE APPOINTMENT OF GEN. THOMAS.

The second article is founded upon a letter of authority, addressed by the President to Gen. LORENZO THOMAS, dated Feb. 21, 1868. The substantial allegations of the article are that this letter was issued in violation of the Constitution, and contrary to the provisions of the act regulating the tenure of certain civil officers without the advice and consent of the Senate, that body being then in session, and without the authority of the law, there being at the time no vacancy in the office of the Secretary of War. In the view I have taken of the first article, there was legally a vacancy in the Department of War, Mr. STANTON having been removed on that same day, and the letter of authority so states the fact, and is predicated thereon. It is a well-established principle of law, that where two acts are done at the same time, one of which in its nature precedes the other, they must be held as intended to take effect in their natural order. The question then is, whether a vacancy which the President had a legal right to fill by a designation of some person to act temporarily as Secretary *ad interim*. The answer to this question will depend, to a great extent, upon an examination of the statutes. The first provision of statute law upon this subject is found in section eight of an act approved May 8, 1792, entitled an act making alterations in the Treasury and War Departments. That section empowers the President, "in case of the death, absence from the seat of Government or sickness of the Secretaries of State, War or the Treasury; or in case he or any officer of either of said Departments, whose appointment is not in the head thereof, in case he shall think it necessary, to authorize any person or persons, at his discretion, to perform the duties of the said respective offices until a successor can be appointed or such absence by inability or sickness may cease." It will be noticed that this act provides for one case of vacancy and two of temporary disability, making the same provision for each case. In neither case does it require any consent of the Senate, nor makes any allusion to the question whether it is or is not in session. It is viewed as a mere temporary arrangement in each case, and fixes no specific limit of time to the exercise of the authority thus conferred. nor does it restrict the President in his choice of a person to whom he may confide such a trust. By an act approved Feb. 13, 1795, chapter 21, to amend the act before cited, it is provided that in case of a vacancy in either of the several Departments of State, War or the Treasury, or any officer of either, it shall be lawful for the President, in case he shall think it necessary, to authorize any person or persons at his discretion to perform the duties of the said respective offices until a successor be appointed, or such vacancy shall be supplied in manner aforesaid for a longer term than six months. This act, it will be observed, applies only to vacancies, and does not touch temporary disabilities, leaving the latter to stand as before under the Act of 1792. It still leaves to the President his choice of the person without restriction to supply a vacancy, and while it provides for all vacancies arising from whatever cause, like the Law of 1792, it makes no allusion to the Senate, or to whether or not that body is in session; but this act differs from its predecessor in this, that it specifically limits the time during which any one vacancy can be supplied to six months. Thus stood the law down to the passage of the Act of March 20, 1863, (Statutes at Large, vol. 12, page 656.) In the meantime other Departments had been created, to neither of which were the provisions before cited applicable, and yet it appears from the record, that about every President in office who in the creation of these departments, had in repeated instances exercised the same power and authority in supplying temporary vacancies and disabilities in the new departments, which they were authorized to exercise in those, originally created without objections and even without remark. The act of Feb. 8, 1863, provides:

"That in case of death, resignation, absence from the seat of Government or sickness of the head of any executive department, or of any officer of either of the said departments, &c., it shall be lawful for the President to authorize the head of any other executive department, or any officer of either of the said departments whose appointment is vested in the President, to perform the duties until a successor be appointed, or until such absence or inability shall cease, provided that no vacancy shall happen in the mean time aforesaid for a longer term than six months."

Section 2 repeals all acts or parts of acts inconsistent, &c.; this act, it will be observed, covers in terms the cases provided for in the act of 1792, and one more, a vacancy by resignation. It limits the range of selection by confining it to certain specific classes of persons. It limits the time for which any vacancy may be so supplied to six months, and it avoids the power of so supplying vacancies and temporary absence and disability to all the Departments. Clearly, therefore, it repeals the act of 1792, covering all the cases therein enumerated, and being in several important particulars inconsistent with it. There was nothing left for the act of 1792, which was not regulated and controlled by the act of 1863. How was it with the act of 1795? That act covered all cases of vacancy. Had it repealed the prior act of 1792? It had applied the limitation of six months for any one vacancy, and to that extent was inconsistent with the act of 1792 so far as a vacancy by death was concerned; but it left the cases of sickness and absence unbroached, the power conferred by the act of 1792 in these cases unrevised, and was exercised without question in a multitude of cases by all of the Presidents down to the passage of the act of 1863. In like manner, the act of 1863, while it took out of the operation of the act of 1795 the case of a vacancy by resignation and made a new provision for it, left untouched the case of vacancy and by expiration of a limited tenure of office. Suppose the act of 1863 had provided in terms for only the two cases of absence and sickness specified in the act of 1792, will it be contended that in such a case the power conferred in that act in case of death would have been repealed by the act of 1863? If not, by this parity of reason, the enumeration of the vacancy by resignation in the act of 1863 could extend no further than to take that case out of the act of 1795, leaving the cases of removal and expiration of time still subject to its operation.

AD INTERIM APPOINTMENTS.

The conclusion, therefore, is, that whatever power the President had by act of 1795 to appoint any person *ad interim* in case of removal remains unaffected by the act of 1863. It has been argued that the authority vested in the President by the act or 1795 is repealed by the sixth section of the act of March 20, 1867, which prohibits and punishes "the making, signing, countersigning or issuing of any commission or letter of authority for or in respect to any such appointments or appointment." If the act of 1795 is repealed by this section, it must operate in like manner upon the act of 1863. The consequence would be that in no case, neither in recess, or in session, neither in case of vacancy, however arising, in absence or sickness, would the President have power, even for a day, to authorize any person to discharge the duties of any person or officer, or in any of the departments which is filled by Presidential appointment. All must remain as they are, and all business must stop during session or in recess, until they can be filled by legal appointment. This could not have been intended. The words above cited from the sixth section of the act of 1867 are qualified by the words "Contrary to the provisions of this act." The language is, "Commission or letter of authority for or in respect to any such appointment or employment, to-wit, removal, appointment or employment made, had or exercised contrary to the provisions of this act. If, therefore, the removal is not contrary to the act, neither is the designation of a person to discharge the duties temporarily, and a letter of authority issued in such a case, is not prohibited. In conformation of this view, it will be noticed that the eighth section of the act of March 2, 1867, expressly recognizes the power of the President, without the advice and consent of the Senate, to designate, authorize or employ persons to perform the duties of certain offices temporarily, thus confirming the authority conferred by the preceding acts. My conclusion therefore is, that as the President had a legal right to remove Mr. STANTON, notwithstanding the act of March 2, 1867, he had the right to issue the letter of authority to Gen. THOMAS to discharge the duties of the Department of War, under and by virtue of the act of 1795. It has been urged, however, that the six months' limitation in the act of 1795, has the same light. The 21st of February, 1863, in consequence of the appointment of Gen. GRANT as Secretary of War *ad interim* on the 12th day of August, 1867. I am unable to see the force of this argument, whatever may have been the opinion of the President as to his power of suspending an officer under the Constitution, and I of the opinion that he had no such power. He clearly had the right to suspend Mr. STANTON under the second section of the act of March 2, 1867, and must be held in law to have acted by virtue of the lawful authority thereby conferred, more especially as he saw fit to conform in all respects to its provisions. The action of the Senate upon that suspension restored Mr. STANTON to his office of Secretary of War. This suspension cannot be considered as a removal, and the subsequent removal, on the 21st of February, created a vacancy in the office from that date. The designation of Gen. THOMAS cannot, therefore, be considered as a continuation of the original designation of Gen. GRANT, on the 12th day of August, 1867. But even if I am wrong in this conclusion, and the President had no power by existing laws to appoint a Secretary of War *ad interim*, yet, if Mr. STANTON did not come within the first section of the act of 1867, the second article fails. The *gravamen* of that article is the violation of the Constitution and the act of March 2, 1867, by issuing the letter of authority with intent to violate the Constitution, &c., there being no vacancy in the office of Secretary of War. If a legal vacancy existed, the material part of the accusation is gone. A letter of authority, such as that issued to THOMAS, is in no sense an appointment to office, as understood by the Constitution. If it were so, then the power to issue a letter in any case without the assent of the Senate cannot be conferred by Congress. If it be, the acts of 1792, 1795 and 1863 are unconstitutional. The sixth section of the act of March 2, 1867, recognizes the distinction between an appointment and a letter of authority. The practice has been frequent and unbroken, both with and without authority of statute law, to issue letters of authority in cases of vacancy and temporary disability, almost from the formation of the Government. It has been called into use here by the necessity of always having some one at the head of a department. There is no prohibiting such a designation in case of a vacancy in a department. If the President had no authority to issue the letter in this individual case, at was, at most, a paper having no force and confirming no power. It was no violation either of the Constitution or the law. The fact that on the very next day a nomination was actually sent to the Senate, though as the Senate had adjourned it was not communicated until the succeeding day, goes to show that there might have been no design to give anything but the most temporary character to the appointment. To hold that an act of such a character, prohibited by no law, having the sanction of long practice necessary for the transaction of business, and which the President might well be justified in believing, authorized by existing law, was a high misdemeanor, justifying the removal of the President of the United States from office, would, in my judgment, be in itself a monstrous perversion of justice, if not of itself a violation of the Constitution.

THE PRESIDENT'S THREATS.

The first two articles failing, the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth must fail with them. The third differs from the second only in allegation, that the President appointed LORENZO THOMAS, Secretary *ad interim* without the assent of the Senate, that body being then in session, and there being no vacancy in said office. The answer to this allegation is, it was not an appointment requiring the consent of the Senate, but a simple authority to act temporarily; and in the second there was a legal vacancy in the office existing at this time. Of article four, it is sufficient to say that there is no evidence to sustain it. There is nothing leaning upon it, except the idle talk of Mr. THOMAS himself, of what he intended to do, and he testifies under oath that the President never authorized or suggested the use of force. What was said by Mr. THOMAS was said out of doors, not to Mr. STANTON, nor communicated to him by message. The interviews between Gen. THOMAS and Mr. STANTON were of the most pacific character. The reply of Mr. STANTON, when the letter of the President was delivered to him, was a motive to repel the idea of resistance, and the testimony of Gen. SHERMAN shows that the President did not anticipate resistance. It is essential to the support of this (fourth) article, and also of article six, that intimidations and threats should have been contemplated by the parties charged with conspiracy under the act of July 31, 1861. These failing the charge falls with them in both articles. As to the fifth and seventh articles the attempt is made to sustain them under a law of Congress, passed Feb. 27, 1804, extending the criminal laws of Maryland over so much of the District as was part of that State, inasmuch as the common law was, so far as it had not been changed by the statute of the law of Maryland, on conspiracy or misdemeanor. The President is charged with a misdemeanor by conspiring with Mr. THOMAS to do an act made unlawful by the act of March 2, 1867. This is the only interpretation which I am able, with the aid of the arguments of the Managers, to place upon these articles. Granting the positions assumed, as the foundations for the charges in these articles, they must fail, if the act which the President proposed to do was not unlawful and he did not propose to accomplish it by unlawful means. The removal of STANTON is the means proposed, in order to prevent him from holding his office, as charged in the fifth article, and to take and possess the property of the United States in his custody, as charged in the seventh article. The right to remove him therefore is the purpose of both articles. Outside of any of these considerations, I have been unable to look upon either of these articles as justifying a charge of conspiracy. The legal idea of a conspiracy is totally inapplicable to the facts proved. The President, if you please, intends to remove a person from office by an open exercise of power, against the provisions of a law contending that he has a right so to do, notwithstanding the law, and temporarily to supply the vacancy thus created. He issues an order to that effect, and at the same time orders another person to take charge of the office, who agrees to do so. How these acts, done under a claim of right, can be tortured into a conspiracy under the absence of any specific provision of law declaring them to be such beyond any comprehension. Article eight is disposed of by what has been said upon the preceding articles. Article nine is, in my judgment, wholly without proof to support it, but actually disproved by the evidence.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECHES.

With regard to the tenth article, the specifications are established by proof. They are ten in number, and are extracts from speeches of the President on different occasions. It is not pretended that in speaking any of the words, the President violated the Constitution or any provision of the statute or common law, either in letter or spirit. If such utterances were a misdemeanor, it must be found in the nature of the words themselves. I am not prepared to say that the Presidential rights of free speech, in the meaning of the Constitution, be guilty of a misdemeanor in the use of words, being sworn to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution, if he should in words persistently deny its authority, and endeavor, by derisive and contemptuous language, to bring it into contempt and impair the respect and regard of the people for the same. If the President, he might justly be considered as guilty of a high misdemeanor in office. Other cases might be supposed of a like character, and leading to similar results. It remains to inquire what was the character of the words proved. Those spoken on the 18th day of August, 1866, contained nothing calculated to impair the confidence of the people in the form of government, or in our cherished institutions; they did contain severe reflections upon the conduct of a coördinate branch of the Government. They were not an attack upon Congress as a branch of the Government, but upon the conduct of the individuals composing the Thirty-ninth Congress; he did not speak of Congress generally, but as if, as it were, but of a particular Congress of which he spoke as assuming to be a Congress of the United States, while in fact it was a Congress of only a part of the States, and which particular Congress he accused of encroaching upon constitutional rights and violating the fundamental principles of the Government. It may be remarked that these words were not official; they were spoken in reply to an address made to him by a committee of his fellow-citizens; spoken of the Congress, and not to it. The words did not in terms deny that it was a constitutional Congress, or assert that it had no power to pass laws, but accused what was in point of fact, that it was a Congress of only a part of the States. Granting that the words spoken would seem to imply that he had doubts to some extent of the true character of that Congress and the extent of its power, so long as several States were excluded from representation, he did not, in fact or in substance, deny its constitutional existence, while in all his official communications with that Congress he has ever treated it as a constitutional body. Is there another man in the Republic, in office or out of office, who had not on that day a perfect right to say what the President said? Would any one think of punishing any member of Congress for saying out of doors precisely the same things of the body of which he was a member? Is the President alone excluded from the privilege of expressing his opinions of the constitution of a particular Congress, and of denouncing its acts as encroachments upon the "constitutional rights" and the "fundamental principles of government." In process of time there might possibly be a Congress which would be justly liable to the severe criminations of a President. In such a case is he to be punished, or is he forbidden by the Constitution, on pain of removal from office, to warn the people of the United States of their danger? It is not alleged that the President did not believe what he said on this occasion to be true. Whether he did or not is a question between him and his conscience. If he did, he had a perfect moral right so to speak. If he did not believe it, his offence is against good morals, and not against any human law. There is in my judgment nothing in these words to prove the allegation that the President's intent in speaking them was to impair and destroy the respect of the people for the legislative power of Congress, or the laws by it duly and constitutionally enacted, or to excite resistance to authority and powers. If the words were designed to bring that paricular Congress into contempt and to excite the resentment of the people against it, however much I may disapprove both words and intention, I do not think them an impeachable offence. The remarks contained in the second and third specifications present a somewhat similar mind in the articles of impeachment; and however objectionable and reprehensible any such claim might be, he cannot be convicted of a high misdemeanor for the assertion of an unconstitutional doctrine, if he has made no attempt to give practical effect to it, especially without a charge against him and a trial upon it. I am unwilling to close this consideration of this remarkable proceeding before advertising to some of the points which have been presented in the argument. The power of impeachment is conferred by the Constitution in terms so general as to occasion great diversity of opinion with regard to the nature of offences which may be held to constitute crime or misdemeanor within its intent and meaning. Some contend, and with a great force of argument, both upon principle and authority, that only such crimes and misdemeanors are intended as are subject to indictment and punishment as a violation of some known laws. Others contend that anything is a crime or misdemeanor within the meaning of the Constitution which the appointed Judges choose to consider so, and they argue that the provision was left indefinite from the necessity of the case; as offences of public officers, injurious to the public interest, and for which the offender ought to be removed, cannot be accurately defined before hand.

IMPEACHMENT A POLITICAL MEASURE.

That the remedy provided by impeachment is of a political character, and designed for the protection of the public against unfaithful and corrupt officials, granting, for the sake of the argument, that this latter construction is the true one, it must be conceded that the power thus conferred might be liable to very great abuse, especially in times of high party excitement, when the passions of the people are inflamed against a perverse and obnoxious public officer. If so, it is a power to be exercised with extreme caution. When you once get beyond the line of specific criminal offences of the tenure of public office, except that of Judges, is so limited in this country, and the ability to change them by popular suffrage so great, that it would seem hardly worth while to resort to so harsh a remedy, except in extreme cases and then only upon clear and unquestionable ground. In the case of an elective Chief Magistrate of a great and

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

Trial of R. C. Enright and J. S. Allen for Uttering Fraudulent Bonds—The Judge's Charge—Both Prisoners Found Guilty on all the Counts in the Indictment.

Judge BENEDICT took his seat on the bench at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the Court-room being densely crowded by parties who manifested the deepest interest in the result of this somewhat protracted case. About 10:30 o'clock, all the jurors having been present, the Judge proceeded to charge the jury as follows:

JUDGE BENEDICT'S CHARGE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: This case, important as it is, has occupied a period of time quite disproportioned, as it appears to me, to any difficulties attending the questions of law as well as those of fact which it involves. As to the questions of law there is no room for doubt. Whether there is any doubt about the facts is for you to say—for upon you alone lies the responsibility of passing upon these facts. As has been said by the counsel, there are seven counts in this indictment—seven charges, each complete in itself, and any one of which, having been passed against either of the defendants, requires a verdict of guilty against such defendant. These charges may be divided into two classes. The first four belong to one class, all founded upon the same portion of the statute. The remaining three, which may be called the conspiracy counts, are all founded upon another and different section of the statute. They are all of the same nature, however, being all misdemeanors, and all relate to a single feature of the Internal Revenue law—the provision for distillers' bonds. The nature of these bonds has been fully explained to you by counsel, and their importance to a proper administration of the Internal Revenue law is manifest. But, whether important or not, they are required by law. Being so required, no man, whether he be Collector or Deputy Collector, or Commissioner of Internal Revenue, or Secretary of the Treasury, can dispense with them. The proposition that it is competent for any officer of the revenue to disregard the requirement of the law because he thinks it useless, or because he deems the Government protected by other provisions, finds no favor in this Court. That is an idea that should never have been entertained and must be at once abandoned. The duties of the citizen and of the officer in regard to these bonds are plainly set forth. About them, then, there can be no mistake, and these duties must be performed. So, too, that other proposition, so often urged in your hearing upon this trial, that the duty of one officer may be measured by the practice of some other officer, must be dismissed. The question in this case, and in every case where it arises is, what did the defendants do and with what intent; and what they were in the habit of doing in the Second Collection District, or what persons formerly in office were in the habit of doing, are matters wholly immaterial. What these defendants are charged in the first four counts with having done is this, that they executed certain original, false, fraudulent bonds, or fraudulently caused them to be executed, or connived at the execution thereof. This is the charge set forth in each of the first four counts in the indictment. They differ from each other only in the particular bond, which is charged as having been executed with fraudulent intent. If any of these charges are proven, they are, all of them, made an offence by this 42d section, which I propose to read: "Be it further enacted that any person or persons who shall execute or sign any false or fraudulent bond, permit, entry, or other document required by law or regulation, or who shall fraudulently permit the same to be executed, or who shall connive at the execution thereof, by which the payment of any internal revenue tax shall be avoided, * * * or which shall in any way be used, or attempted to be used, in fraud of the Internal Revenue laws and regulations," &c.—this constitutes the offence. In this case, the bonds are bonds required by law, and, upon the evidence as given, they were used—if they were false and fraudulent—in fraud against the Internal Revenue law. The question then raised as to these first four counts is, did the defendants, or either of them, execute or sign the bond, or fraudulently procure or connive at the execution? As to Enright, the charge is that he forged the signatures upon these bonds. If he did, he must be found guilty. Whether he did is for you to say. The evidence—the bonds—the absence of the man who did, if he did not act in the matter, the nonproduction of the subscribing witnesses—all this may be considered by you in determining this question. It is not pretended that Allen forged any name upon any of the bonds, but it is charged that he connived at the execution of the bonds. Mr. Allen was the Deputy Collector of this district who accepted these bonds. If Allen knew that these signatures had been made by Enright, then, when he accepted the bonds without objection, he connived at the execution. The bonds are not only charged to be false, but fraudulent; that is constructed with false descriptions of persons, false enumeration of property, united with an attempt to make a worthless bond appear valid. That this is true seems quite clear; and if either Allen or Enright knew them to be fraudulent, they are, upon the admitted evidence of these acts, guilty of having connived at the execution of them. The certificate on form 33 is a document required by regulations. It was executed by Allen alone on each of the bonds, and filed as part of the papers. In it he certifies as follows: "Personally appeared before me Frederick Adams, who, being duly sworn, says," &c. If the signatures on any of the bonds were not in fact placed there in his presence, he made a false document, and is guilty. If you find that Enright wrote any of the names of the parties upon any of the bonds then Allen must be guilty, for if Allen saw him commit the forgery and then accepted the instrument, he connived at its execution. If Enright signed the name and Allen did not see him sign it, then he made a false certificate, for he says he saw it signed. The remaining counts charge a conspiracy, a corrupt agreement or understanding between these persons that false or fraudulent bonds should be executed and accepted. These offences are framed under a different section of the act of 1867, the 30th—a very sweeping section, a very important section, which provides that if any two or more persons conspire, either to commit any offence against the laws of the United States, or to defraud the United States in any manner whatever, and one or more of them shall do any act to effect the object thereof, the parties concerned in the conspiracy shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. The gist of this offence is combination between two or more parties to do an act which by the act is made an offence against the United States, and some act of one or more of the parties in furtherance of the common design that makes the gist of the offence created by the thirtieth section, and charged in the latter counts of this indictment. They are charged with this conspiracy, and the overt act alleged, as required by law, is the accepting of the bonds. In order to find them guilty under these counts, you must be satisfied that there was this combination. Whether there had been such conspiracy you are to gather from the circumstances of the case, as they have been narrated to you. It is not necessary that there should have been a pecuniary consideration, a definite, absolute contract; but there must have been between them a concert of action, a concert of intent, which makes the offence. Now, I shall not go over the circumstances. They have been fully explained to you. From them all you are to judge whether the latter counts are sustained; whether these men had a corrupt understanding between themselves or with others, or between some one of them and others, that bonds which were false or fraudulent should pass through the Collector's office as good. I have in these remarks confined myself to the bonds set out in the indictment. I intend to speak of no other bonds. But other bonds have been proved in the case. They are only to be considered by you as throwing some light on the question of the guilty intent and knowledge of these parties. They tend to show a state of mind in the parties and afford more or less evidence, as they may be viewed by you, of the corrupt intent with which the commission of the act constitutes the offence. There must be a criminal intent, and it must be carried out by some act. If you find the intent, and if you find the act, that intent being to conspire to connect together, and if you find the act committed in pursuance thereof by either one of these defendants, and it is an act charged in the indictment, then they are to be found guilty under the latter counts. If not, then they are to be acquitted. Your verdict in this case then must be guilty or not guilty. If you find them not guilty, it is not guilty under all the counts of the indictment. If you find them guilty under any of the first four counts you will except from your verdict whichever one of those counts you find to be not proven. If you find them guilty on the conspiracy counts, you may find them guilty excepting such of the counts as you may find not proven. You will have the indictment before you, you will have the bonds before you, and you will ascertain from the papers the counts which apply to the bonds. Now, gentlemen, I do not think it necessary to take up your time further to elucidate this matter. The case is very important. The magnitude of the fraud is extraordinary—half a million of fraudulent bonds in a single month passing through a single office is a startling fact. The importance of acquitting these men, if they are not clearly found guilty, is very great. It is so in every case. An innocent man should never be found guilty. Better a guilty man should escape—far better—than that an innocent man should be convicted. But the importance of convicting them, if guilty, is very great. For you are aware, as we all are aware, of the importance of the emergency of the Government in regard to the enforcement of the Internal Revenue law. And one office of all these prosecutions, painful as they are, is to teach the officers of the revenue that they must obey the law. They must understand that these laws of the United States are binding on them as well as on the citizens. Until that lesson is learned, no revenue law, framed however wisely and well, will be of any avail. And when that lesson is learned, then, and not until then, is the community safe. This is a criminal case, and the defendants, and each of them, are entitled to the benefit of every reasonable doubt. If you have any doubt of their guilt, give them the benefit of that doubt and acquit them. If you find from the evidence that they are guilty beyond any reasonable doubt of intelligent men—if you are thus satisfied from the evidence, then it is your duty to find them guilty.

Mr. Hollis asked the Judge to charge the jury, that the motive must be to defraud the Government of some definite amount of tax, to make them guilty.

The Court charged that there must have been a criminal intent, or such an amount of carelessness and total indifference as amounted to criminality in order to make an offence. In regard to some of the bonds, the evidence pointed to Allen the defendant alone, and did not effect Enright.

Mr. Sanderson—I ask your Honor to call the jury's attention to the printed instructions on the bonds.

The Court—The document will be in the jury's hands for perusal. I desire further to add that the good characters given the defendants must be taken into consideration, in case the jury are not absolutely satisfied of the guilt of the parties. When any doubt exists, the defendants are entitled to benefit from previous good character, but not otherwise.

THE VERDICT.

The jury retired at 11 o'clock. At 2:15 o'clock the jury returned, after an absence of three hours, with a verdict of "guilty" on all the counts of the indictment, and a recommendation of Allen to the mercy of the Court.

Mr. Sanderson—I ask, on behalf of Mr. Allen, a stay of proceedings for thirty days, to move an arrest of judgment.

The Court—I cannot give you so long a time as that. You can make your motion some time during the latter part of the month.

District-Attorney—In view of the recommendation of the jury, if your Honor please, I would suggest that Mr. Allen be allowed to go on his present recognizance. In the case of Enright let the usual course be pursued.

The Court—Upon the present recognizance?

Mr. Tracy—I don't care which.

The Court—I will consider the matter, and you will find the order in the Clerk's office.

Enright was then placed in the custody of Marshal Higgins, to be taken to the County Jail. Allen will be allowed to go on his recognizance. Neither of the prisoners appeared in the least disconcerted at the result.

CENTRAL PARK.

The Eleventh Annual Report of the Commissioners—The Labors of 1867—Proposed Improvements.

The Board of Commissioners of Central Park have published their eleventh annual report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1867. The document covers 167 well printed pages, and is amply illustrated by map, photograph and wood cut. From time to time during the year the various improvements therein set forth have been recorded in the TIMES, as have also the prospective developments of the Park beauties now set out in detail by the Commissioners. It may not be amiss, however, at this time to refresh the memory of our readers as to the labors of the year in this, their favorite resort. The expenditures of the year are set down at $199,264.

IMPROVEMENTS OF THE YEAR.

Nearly a mile of new walks were constructed, and along these new promenades, and upon appropriate sites along those already made, many beautiful structures of rustic work were raised,—arbors, seats, fences, tables, &c. The Children's Shelter at the Southern, completed this early Spring, is a valuable addition, and is said to be the finest rustic structure in the world. Six new drinking fountains were erected at various points, and new machinery provided for distributing water on the walks and drives in the dusty season. The Mount St. Vincent grounds have been much improved, and its restaurant department much enlarged. The flower garden here will be most attractive this Summer. The Terrace it is promised, will be completed in all its appointments in a short time, when the bronze figures for the fountain of the esplanade north of the Terrace, will find their resting-place, and add much to the artistic effect of this structure. Speaking of the boundary walls and the gates, the completion of which the public is anxious to see, the Commissioners say: Some progress has been made with the east boundary wall of the Park, but the undetermined condition of the grades of the avenues bordering the Park, as well as of the extent of the area of public places proposed at the entrance ways, have, with other circumstances, combined to render it inexpedient to prosecute the erection of the exterior inclosing walls and entrance gates.

A fine effect in landscape gardening has been obtained east of the block-house at the north end of the park, where a ravine has been opened, and a small stream of water at various places caught in pools from miniature cascades, which, as it falls over the boulders that have been mysteriously carried in great numbers to this place, adds greatly to the natural wildness. A nursery has been located northeast of Mount St. Vincent, from which a great variety of cuttings, shrubs and trees are drawn as occasion requires. The frequent contributions of rare tropical plants to the collections rendered it necessary that a green-house should be provided for their preservation. A house of this character has been completed; it is situated on the southerly side of the art gallery at St. Vincent.

The Arsenal building has undergone some changes, and others are projected. The demand upon it for storage purposes, and for the accommodation of the living animals and specimens illustrative of natural history, has been so great as to render it desirable to provide another place for the statuary. With this view the interior of the portion of the brick edifice at Mount St. Vincent, formerly used as the chapel of the convent, has been decorated and fitted for the reception of the statuary; it is now much frequented, and is probably the most generally attractive collection and arrangement of statuary in the whole country. The space in the arsenal thus obtained is now used for the additions that are being made to the collection of natural history and of antiquity from various parts of the world.

The foundation of a moderate sized building of brick and stone for a boy's play house have been laid at the north end of the play-ground, to supply a place of deposit and distribution of the bats and balls and other paraphernalia of players, on a system of checks. The play-ground is very much resorted to by the boys of the schools, and its capacity is often found insufficient to accommodate all who come to play. When the bases into which the ground is subdivided are filled, as is often the case, arrangements are made for the surplus players on the green. A house has been erected in connection with the girls' play-ground, south of the Children's Gate, at Seventy-second-street and Fifth-avenue.

DONATIONS.

On the agreeable topic of donations the Commissioners have not much to say. We hope to record a more generous list for 1868.

Among the donations to the collection may be named the statue of the tigress, in bronze; some rare specimens of the animal and vegetable kingdoms, from various countries; among others a spotted deer from the Presidency of Madras, in British India, donated by Capt. COLLINS, of the United States Navy. Admiral GODON, of the United States Navy, also presented several interesting birds. C. W. DABNEY, Esq., United States Consul at Fayal, in the Azores, forwarded, through J. W. ALSOP, Esq., of this City, a cow and calf from the Island of Flores, a diminutive specimen of mountain breed of cattle, of peculiar interest. G. F. PRICHARD, Esq., presented two Mexican deer. GEORGE T. POST, M. D., of Beyrout, Syria, presented a young eagle captured at Mount Lebanon.

SHANTIES NOT PICTURESQUE.

The Commissioners evidently do not recognize in the primitive simplicity of the shanty, whether erected as a dwelling-house or a home for lager beer, ginger beer and peanuts, an element of the beautiful. Talking about these, they say we see no good results to arise from permission to encumber the sidewalks of the City with shanties, booths and stands. They often operate unjustly upon others in a similar class of business, who pay rent and taxes.

The public passage-ways are narrowed and incumbered by them so much as to be the occasion of very great inconvenience; the walks outside of the Park and bounding it have been cleared of these structures. How the Commissioners brought about this, to the public, most welcome exodus of the miserable hovels of itinerant dealers which gathered near the Park entrances, materially injuring the effect, is not told. Suffice it, it is accomplished.

STATISTICS.

During the year there were 127 arrests made at the Park, 57 of which were for fast driving. The increased taxable valuation in three wards surrounding the Park from 1856 to 1867 is shown to be over $75,000,000, giving an increased tax for the year 1867 of $2,020,542 53. Deduct from this the annual interest on the cost of the land and improvement of the Park, $608,855 58, and $1,411,686 95 is shown to be the excess of increased tax in the three wards over the interest on the cost of land and improvements.

There were thirty-three music days at the Park during the year, being ten more than in the previous year. The Commissioners of the Park, early in the season, made application to the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy, for the services of the army and navy bands stationed near the City, for one day in each week, but neither the Secretary of War or Navy felt at liberty to comply with the request. Assurances were given by some of the City Railroad Companies of contributions toward sustaining the music, yet no money was received from any of them for this purpose.

The table of the boat service at the Park shows an increase of 23,281 persons carried over the previous year. There are now twenty-six boats on the Park lakes.

The Commissioners have instituted a system of regular meteorological observations at the Park, and the report contains many interesting facts on this subject. There were thirty-nine snow-storms during the Winter of 1867 and 1868, and the depth of snow for the year was 92.32 inches. The number of skating days in the season of 1866 and 1867 was larger than usual.

PROSPECTIVE IMPROVEMENTS.

Referring to the subject of statues and monuments the Commissioners say: "It will, on the whole, perhaps, always be wiser to defer the admission of monuments intended to commemorate individuals chiefly characterized by an active participation in any questions upon which the public mind is divided with a greater or less degree of vehemence, until time determines whether they are of those reputations that briefly flame and flicker, or of those whose lives of sacrifice have formed characters that all ages delight to honor."

Bearing this in mind, the Commissioners are not likely to add rapidly to the Park beauties in this direction, unless they content themselves with the effigies of the dead great.

The plan of the work on the west side of the Park below One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street has been completed; it is to some extent a remodeling of the former plan of the City, having greater capacity for ornamentation, at the same time attended with much less expense. The extent of the new avenues provided between One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street and Kingsbridge will develop this whole beautiful part of the Island. These works, says the report, will, if executed in the spirit in which they are conceived, mark an era in the progress of this City, and facilitate the development of this part of it many years before it was possible to do it on the old plan of the City.

The report here closes, and furnishes, like its predecessors, a pleasing exhibit of the labors of the Commission, and another guarantee, if one were wanting, that Central Park in a few years will, taking it for all in all, have no equal as a people's pleasure garden in the world.

American Bible Society—Annual Meeting—Reports, Resolutions and Addresses.

The fifty-second annual meeting of the American Bible Society was held at Steinway Hall yesterday morning. Mr. NORMAN WHITE occupied the chair. After devotional exercises the annual report was read, from which it appears that during the past year two Vice-Presidents have died—Hon. REUBEN WALWORTH, of New-York, and Hon. W. W. ELLSWORTH, of Connecticut; also two Managers—DANIEL L. ROSS, Esq., and Dr. ISAAC WOOD, of New-York. One hundred and seven new auxiliaries have been recognized, making the whole number of auxiliaries 2,032. Of life Directors constituted the number is 121, and of life members, 2,312. The receipts amounted to $723,106 68, viz.: from sales of books, $447,175 41; legacies, $78,363 05; gratuitous contributions, $169,797 29; rents in Bible House, $27,770 93. Books printed at the Bible House, 1,121,961 volumes; in foreign lands, 183,386 volumes; total, 1,305,347 volumes. Purchased abroad for foreign distribution, 18,111 volumes. New electrotype plates made, 12 sets. New publications, chiefly in foreign languages, 14. Books issued from the Bible House, 1,009,461 volumes, viz.: Bibles, 315,525; Testaments, 643,336; portions of the Bible, 50,015; volumes for the blind, 573; reprints of annual reports, 12. Value, $523,767 63. Foreign issues and circulation, 177,733 volumes, in addition to 24,607 volumes sent from the Bible House, in about fifty languages and dialects.

The total issue and circulation, domestic and foreign, during the year amounted to 1,187,194 volumes. Total in 52 years, 23,855,120 volumes. Books sold, 904,282 volumes; value, $490,482 07. Books donated, exclusive of foreign grants, 105,179 volumes; value, $33,285 56. There were also circulated 481,513 copies of the Bible Society Record at a cost of $10,895 84; gratuitous distributions and appropriations, including donations in books and money, discounts to auxiliaries, debts cancelled, &c., amounted to $258,175 59. This includes $112,704 01 paid for the foreign work, of which there was for the Arabic Bible, $26,744 98; for the Bulgarian and old Slavic, $16,106 03, and for the Hawaiian, $4,411 60. The Society has in service 42 agents, of whom 3, with about 50 colporteurs, are in foreign lands. It has 239 assistant and county agents, and 24,480 voluntary local agents, 620 auxiliaries have canvassed their fields during the year. Families visited, 605,357; destitute of the Scriptures, 64,767; supplied, 83,380; refused to receive, 16,312; children and destitute persons supplied additional, 24,312; sailors and soldiers, 29,455; and 1,203 Sabbath Schools. The whole number of families reported as visited the last two years, since this work began, is 1,201,605, of whom 101,300 were destitute of the word of God.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the report, an abstract of which has been presented, be printed and circulated under the direction of the Board of Managers.

Resolved, That the Bible, as supremely the Book for To-day, demands of us renewed and unfaltering activity in its more extended and efficient circulation.

Resolved, That the benefactions of the American Bible Society to the people of the South and Southwest should be recognized as strengthening the bonds of amity and Christian union, especially when manifested in their day of suffering and sorrow.

Resolved, That the ascertained results of the third general supply of the whole country with the word of God, indicate the wisdom of this great work, and the necessity for its vigorous prosecution.

Resolved, That the recent translations of the Bible into the languages of millions of our race in the East, and the marked providential openings for its wide distribution, call for devout gratitude and a continued enlargement of the Foreign Bible work.

Resolved, That the divinity of the word, as shown in its preservation and diffusion, claims the united efforts of all Christian people in support of the Bible work.

Hon. LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER was the first speaker. He contrasted the condition of the Society fifty years ago with what it was to-day, and spoke of the good results which had been achieved during that period.

In speaking on the resolutions, Rev. Dr. HENRY C. POTTER quoted the observation of an unbeliever upon the Bible, and maintained that it was a book that afforded living instruction and light to the world.

Rev. Dr. J. E. C. DOREMUS, of New Orleans, spoke as a representative of the Southern Bible Society, and stated that the benefactions of the American Bible Society was deeply appreciated in his own section.

Rev. Dr. GEORGE S. SAVAGE, of Lexington, Ky., spoke of the great destitution of the people at the South, and said that the spiritual destitution was even greater than the material. Many districts had no Bibles or Testaments whatever. He thought the work of elevating the freedmen to a higher religious and educational standard should be conducted with great delicacy and sound discretion.

Rev. Dr. H. H. JESSUP, of Syria, said that the recent translations of the Bible into foreign languages called for enlarged efforts on the part of the Bible Society.

Brief remarks were also made by Rev. Dr. Hatton, New-York; Rev. Mr. King, Baltimore; Hon. Wm. A. Buckingham, Connecticut; Rev. Dr. George W. Wood, Rev. Dr. Vermilye and Rev. Dr. Canfield. The benediction was then pronounced and the meeting adjourned.

At a business meeting held at the Bible House at 10 A. M., the following appointments were made:

Board of Managers—James W. Dominick, Archibald Russell, Frederick H. Walcott, Wm. E. Dodge, Henry J. Baker, Wm. H. Crosby, Nathan Bishop, Henry Dickson, Esqs.

To Fill Vacancies—George J. Seney, Augustus Taber and James Lenox Banks, Esqs.

Alleged Medical Malpractice—Sudden Death of a Young Girl.

The Tenth Ward Police directed the attention, yesterday, of Coroner KEENAN to an alleged case of malpractice at the premises No. 77½ Ludlow-street, where Miss EMMA KONIGSBERGER, aged 14 years and 8 months, died on Wednesday afternoon. It appeared on further investigation by the Coroner that the deceased became quite ill three or four weeks ago, continuing in that state until death ensued. During the first week of this illness strange noises were heard one night by the other inmates of the premises, and on the following morning two unknown women were seen leaving the house with a small and suspicious-looking parcel. Subsequent to these occurrences Miss KONIGSBERGER's illness became more marked, and she was attended by Dr. CHARLES S. RICORD, of No 84 Rivington-street, who, on the death of his patient, gave a certificate, in which he stated that the deceased had been ill for eleven days, and death was the result of typhoid fever.

Officer JONES, of the Tenth Precinct, heard the rumors in circulation regarding the death of the girl, and he reported them to his superior officers at the Station House. Capt. DAVIS notified the Board of Health, and requested their refusal to issue a burial permit upon Dr. RICORD's certificate, but they for some reason did issue the desired permit, the funeral being arranged to take place at noon yesterday, but prevented by the prompt action of Coroner KEENAN. Drs. WOOSTER BEACH and NEWMAN made the necessary *post-mortem* examination yesterday afternoon, and ascertained that the death of Miss KONIGSBERGER had been caused by malpractice, though they could not determine the precise method or means. The parents deny all knowledge of their daughter's alleged condition previous to her death. An inquest will be held to-day. As no one has been implicated so far, the Police have made no arrests.

Col. Chas. E. Moss on the Situation.

Owing to pressure on our space yesterday, the following letter from Col. CHAS. E. MOSS, of Washington, D. C., with other interesting correspondence of like drift, read before the Anti-Slavery anniversary, was unavoidably held over:

WASHINGTON, D. C. Tuesday, May 12, 1868.

Rev. A. M. Powell:

Tell your friends of the anniversary that impeachment is sure to be successful in spite of the treachery of a few Republican Senators. The vote is postponed until Saturday, on account of the illness of Senator HOWARD. We shall on that day have 36 votes for conviction, and that secures its success. There is a tremendous excitement at the capital, more intense than that which prevailed at the time of the adoption of the impeachment resolution in the House. The imprecations heaped upon TRUMBULL GRIMES and FESSENDEN are bitter and emphatic, and I do not envy them their position. They bid fair to be classed with the Arnolds and other traitors to the cause of freedom. Gen. GRANT is working very hard with his friends to secure conviction. He says his acquittal will result in bloodshed. His opinions ought to influence Republican Senators to remove the only obstacle in the way of peace. By the way, Gen. GRANT, the past three weeks, has declared himself in favor of universal suffrage, and declares that must be the ruling idea of his administration, if elected in 1868. Radicalism will, in spite of the timidity and treachery of Republican Senators, secure a perfect triumph in 1868. It will rule the next administration and dictate the policy of the nation hereafter. Notwithstanding clouds and darkness now obscure the political horizon, light and sunshine will, on Saturday next, gladden the hearts of the true and the good men of the nation. By working hard until Saturday our deliverance will be accomplished, and traitors driven from positions of honor and power. Be of good cheer; all will work for good.

CHARLES E. MOSS.

The Colored Orphan Asylum.

The new building of the Colored Orphan Asylum was opened yesterday, for an exhibition by the children, and for a fair. It is situated on the block of ground between One Hundred and Forty-third-street and One Hundred and Forty-fourth-street, and between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. It is in the Rhenish style, with Mansard roof, covered with slate. The walls are faced with Colebaugh brick. The building is heated entirely by steam, and dust holes are built in the walls even with the floor, so that all dirt may be swept out and fall into the cellar. Fire-proof stairways adjoin the dormitories, and every precaution is taken against fire.

The culinary, laundry and bathing arrangements are perfect, and every precaution has been taken that ventilation may be secured; indeed, in this respect the building stands unrivaled.

Children are admitted from the ages of two to nine, and a more orderly, intelligent or brighter set could hardly be found. The exercises commenced about 2:30 o'clock, and were very interesting; the singing being especially worthy of notice.

There are at present at the Asylum about two hundred and sixty-three children, who are now occupying the old building, the new one not being entirely completed. The school-room is large, well lighted and ventilated, and has a fine bay window and balcony looking upon the Hudson. This is the same institution that suffered so fearfully during the July riots.

Public Charities and Correction.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction was held yesterday. The report from Bellevue Hospital, for the month ending 1st May, shows that the number of patients on the 1st of April was 698; admitted during the month, 397; births, 55; total, 1,150. There were discharged during the month 490, and there died 95, leaving in the Hospital on 1st inst. 585.

The number of applicants for hospital treatment at the examination office during the same term was 734, a diminution of 110 as compared with that of the month of March.

At the last meeting of the Medical Board of Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, Drs. MASON and GILLETTE were appointed delegates to the meeting of the American Medical Association, to be held in Washington, D. C., this month.

The Commissioners appointed Dr. WM. R. FISHER Resident Physician of Inebriate Asylum, Ward's Island. Dr. JOHN O'DWYER was appointed Examining Physician of Out-door Poor Department at Bellevue Hospital. To enable them to have accurate figures upon which to base their calculations for providing space, food, &c., &c., for inebriates in the new asylum, the Commissioners are now recording distinctly the commitments for drunkenness day by day. The record for so far shows that from May 4 to May 7, inclusive, the commitments were 62; 8th, 42; 9th, 29; 10th and 11th, 36; 12th, 30; 13th, 28; in all, 227. These were committed for different periods, from ten days to six months.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SALE OF PAINTINGS—COLLECTION OF THE LATE A. M. COZZENS.—The collection of paintings of the late Mr. A. M. COZZENS, a well-known connoisseur, is now on exhibition, prior to sale, at the rooms of LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., Clinton Hall. The collection, some eighty pictures in all, is well worthy of the careful inspection of the art-lover. In it will be found several paintings of much power from the pencil of LEUTZE, INMAN, KENSETT, CROPSEY, CHURCH, DURAND, EASTMAN JOHNSON, and others known to fame; also a portrait of Dr. HOUGHTON, of Dublin, by GILBERT STUART; a masterpiece of COLE, and a small work of THOS. DOUGHTY, known as the father of American landscape art. There are also some eight valuable bronzes. The sale will take place this evening, beginning at 8 o'clock.

PERSONAL.—Brig.-Gen. JAMES P. MCIVOR, late Commandant of the Irish Legion, has been rewarded by the Government with the rank of Major-General by brevet. This is a well-deserved compliment to the distinguished services of the gallant young General, who entered the army in April, 1861, as a private in the Sixty-ninth Regiment New-York State Militia. His brigade—the second of the second division, second army corps,—was the only one selected, and had ammunition given to it, for the purpose of suppressing any outbreak of insubordination or mutiny—the manifestations of which were frequent and alarming—while the army was awaiting disbandment in the neighborhood of Alexandria, Va., in 1865.

DEATH OF GEO. CHRISTY.—GEORGE N. HARRINGTON, the renowned "Geo. Christy," of negro minstrel fame, died Tuesday at his mother's residence in this City. He was noted as the original of that class of comic performers that made the old Christy's Minstrels years ago an attractive feature of the Metropolitan entertainments. He had his day long ago, as they for the most part have had theirs. At the time of his death he did not occupy a very prominent position in the profession. He is said to have died comparatively poor, although he had made a great deal of money, spending it as fast as it was made.

CITY CAR PICKPOCKETS.—On Wednesday evening Mr. HEINEMANN, of No. 329 East Tenth-street, was riding down town on an Avenue B car in Chatham-street, and as he started to leave the car, JAMES MORTON knocked his hat over his face and an unknown confederate picked HEINEMANN's pockets of $99 in cash, both making their escape. MORTON was subsequently arrested by Detective HORBELT, of the Fourth Ward Police, and on being arraigned before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs, was remanded for examination. An alleged accomplice was also arrested, but discharged for want of proper evidence against him.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Hon. J. Edgar Thompson, of Philadelphia; Hon. J. W. Park, of Vermont; Hon. Thomas A. Scott, of Philadelphia; Hon. W. S. Groesbeck, of Cincinnati; Hon. G. W. Cass, of Pittsburg; Hon. J. L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. W. McLane, of Cincinnati, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Senator Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, and Hon. S. E. Marvin, of Albany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. Cadwallader, of the U. S. Army, is at the Hoffman House. Hon. A. C. Mattoon, of Oswego, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

ADROIT BURGLARY.—During Tuesday night the store of AUSTIN KEOGH, No. 344 Bowery, was entered by burglars, and silks valued at $500 abstracted, with which they made their escape. The nefarious operators effected an entrance from the roof of a one-story extension through a second-story hall window, and from the hall into the store through an aperture eight inches in width, made by prying off a plank from a doorway which had been boarded up.

SENT TO BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.—Wednesday evening Detectives CROWLEY and MCGOVERN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, found JAMES FOSTER, alleged to be a noted pickpocket, sauntering through the Everett Rooms where the Ladies' Fair is now being held. The officers arrested him and yesterday took him before Justice DODGE, and making the proper affidavits against him, FOSTER was sent to the Workhouse for sixty days as a vagrant.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—At the meeting of this Board yesterday, a communication was received from the Corporation Counsel, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, stating that the power of the Common Council to regulate and grade streets above Fifty-ninth-street and west of Eighth-avenue remains unchanged, except in so far as it is limited by the power conferred on the Central Park Commissioners by the act of 1867.

ASSAULTING AN EDITOR.—It was mentioned in the TIMES a few days ago that one EDWARD BECKER had assaulted GEORGE STEIN, the dramatic critic of the *Staats Zeitung*. BECKER was subsequently arrested and arraigned yesterday before Justice DOWLING, when Mr. STEIN making the necessary affidavits, the prisoner was required to give bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance at the General Sessions.

LECTURE BY WM. E. DODGE.—Hon. WILLIAM E. DODGE is announced to give the closing lecture of the course arranged by the Young Men's Christian Association, this evening, in the College on Twenty-third-street, corner of Fourth avenue. His subject is "New-York Fifty Years Ago."

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. STACOM in the chair. Resolutions to lay the Brown & Miller pavement in Laight, White and North Moore streets were adopted, and the Board then adjourned.

CITY CHAMBERLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.—The Comptroller reports having received from the City Chamberlain "about $6,300" for interest on public deposits in the hands of the Chamberlain during the month of April.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—The anniversary exhibition of the New-York Institution for the Blind, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, literary exercises, &c., will be held at Steinway Hall this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Notes of issue for June must be filed on or before Saturday, 23d inst., and must state to which class they belong on the calendar, with date of appeal, and old number on last calendar. It is not necessary to file notes of issue in causes not reached on the last calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10.30 A. M.

Oyer and Terminer and Civil Calendar.

Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
1815—Connell vs. Walton.	4305—Thompson vs. Rigney.
3335—Thurman vs. Reed.	4313—McDaniels vs. Bevins.
3435—Cerf vs. Sems.	4317—Brayton vs. Sweitzer.
4045—Vincent vs. N. Y. and Galena Lead Mining Co.	4327—Selover vs. Smith.
4589—Temfte vs. Prescott.	4337—Morton vs. Watts, imp'd.
4607—Wise vs. Wigel.	4355—Esterbrook vs. Temple.
1369—Reid et al. vs. Stewart.	4359—Detmold vs. Hecksher.
1977—Wolfsohn et al. vs. Friechsel.	4361—Simmons, Jr. vs. Rogers.
2235—Hamlin et al. vs. Lowenstein.	4363—Dunlop vs. Nagle.
2751—Frst Nat'l. Bk. of Attica vs. Fuller et al.	4367—Livingston vs. Strauss.
2873—Currey et al. vs. Van Vleck.	4503—Reilly vs. Orney.
3055—Broadwell vs. Hoffner.	4513—Kohnfelder vs Illig.
3155—Stuart et al. vs. Edmiston, &c.	4517—Fiber vs. Nat. Express Co.
3379—Marks et al. vs. Lowenthal.	4527—Parish vs. Merrill.
3749—Wezlar vs. Desouslawy.	4533—Tracy vs. Cohalon.
3767—Murray vs. Harris et al.	4537—Blauguier vs. Borngade.
3791—Phelps vs. Boyce.	4547—Walbridge vs. Hudson Riv. R. R Co.
3793—Hardin vs. Boyce.	4553—Ballin vs. Hersch.
3809—Gt. West'n. Ins. Co. vs. Koop et al.	4567—Garrison, Rec'vr. vs. Gordon.
3995—Roach vs. Poznanski.	4571—Cummings vs. Cohalan.
4003—Hopkins vs. Mocklier.	4577—Gregg vs. McKenzie.
4071—Cent. Nat'l. Bk. of N. Y. vs. Suit et al.	4585—Frye vs. Sherman.
4221—Prindergast, Exr. vs. Davenport.	4595—Ferris vs. Bownes.
4259—Chapman Slate Co. vs. Cook.	4609—Quinlan vs. Miller.
4265—Valk vs. Griffith.	4619—Schenck vs. Kelly.
4289—Adams vs. Wright et al.	4731—Wetmore vs. Sanford.
4301—The Gt. West'n. Ins. Co. vs. Wilson.	4745—Godfrey vs. Knight.
	4757—Walbridge vs. Miller.
	4773—Gayer vs. Dittmar.
	4785—Denning vs. Penfield.
	4793—Taylor vs. Goodwin.
	4813—Adler vs. Rosenband.

Part II.—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1568—Willis vs. Mayer et al.	4212—Peckham vs. Banks.
1746½—Tuska vs. Myers.	4260—Wood vs. American Washing Fluid Co.
1852 Coleman et al. vs. Embler.	4322—Cummings vs. Burke.
2038—Pilson vs. Copoutt.	4324—Cummings vs. Burke.
2562—Calton et al. vs. Lane et al.	4340—Jacobs vs. Ballin.
2584½—Clayton vs. Smith.	4352—Great West. Ins. Co. vs. Theyer.
2620½—Platt vs. Lee.	4380—Kepper vs. Moore.
2684—Goddard vs. Stanwood.	4484—Parker vs. Content.
2700—Wright, &c., vs. Hopkins, &c.	4424—Elsasser vs. Schwartz.
3116—Grannis vs. Cooper.	4554—Trast vs. Vaght.
3160—Secor et al. vs. Spelman et al.	4514—Mitchell vs. Stevens.
3238—Bliss et al. vs. Levy, &c.	4522—Nason vs. Thomas.
3242—Gallar vs. Gregan.	4526—La Fetra vs. Griffing.
3320—Walker vs. Lockwood.	4528—Grossenbach vs. Roeckel.
3434—Cerf vs. King.	4570—Myers vs. Libeau.
3522—Cortissos et al. vs. Naumer.	4574—Hart vs. Cornell.
3538½—Halstead vs. Call.	4578—Prentice vs. Samuel.
3548—Hunt vs. Lippincott.	4598—Mutual Ins. Co. vs. Latson.
375?—Day vs. Mackay et al.	4658—Lyon vs. Hendrickson.
3772—Brown et al. vs. Mack.	4702—Wash. Iron Works vs. Oil Tank Trans. Co.
3704—Bracken vs. Janeway.	4732—Tuthill vs. Winkle.
3866—Bradley vs. Lavellette.	4736—Graham vs. Hackett.
3906—Barret et al vs. Lucas.	4740—Myers vs. Mulligan.
3942—Chace vs. Cushing.	4756—Ballin vs. Marks.
4008—Church et al. vs. Yeranee.	4766—Merritt vs. Brown.
4012—Chadbourne vs. Massett et al.	4770—Hunter vs. Strousse.
4066—Bayley vs. Phelps.	4782—Johnson vs. Graves.
4086—Peetsch vs. Heddon.	4794—Schultz vs. Ryan.
416?—Gardner vs. Watson.	4796—Bowers vs. Dugar.
4202—Baldwin vs. Steit.	4798—Schultz vs. McMahon.
4210—Robbin vs. Lowenstein.	4?26—Bentor vs. Hall.
	4832—Leventull vs. McCallum.
	4848—Adolphe vs. Wetmore.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar, 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.	
259—Wilson vs. Davis.	263—Wilkes vs. Tallman et al.
262—Lent vs. Lent.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Robertson, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3899—Armour et al. vs. Mich. Cent. R. R. Co.	3941—Joseph vs. Bernstein.
2167—N. H. & Northn. Co. vs. Quintard.	3945—Davenport vs. Blancan et al.
3909—Trageser vs. Hanlon, et al.	3949—May vs. Heyl.
3911—McNevin vs. Intagliotype and Graphotype Engraving Co.	3951—Littlefield vs. Waitefelder et al.
3785—Martin vs. Sartor et al.	3953—Wallace vs. Mayer.
3875—Suberg vs. Miller.	3955—Eppstein et al. vs. Bawe et al.
3933—Barlow vs. White.	2957—Stewart et al vs. Gt. Western Ins. Co.
3935—O'Connor vs. Cumming.	3741—Jacobs et al. vs. Wilde.

Part II.—Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3714—Bery et al. vs. Lowenberg et al.	4038—Tyler et al. vs. Harrison, Jr.
4006—Minton vs. Morvill.	4040—Howell vs. Dickel et al.
4022—Satterlee vs. De Comean et al.	4042—McCormick et al. vs. Larson.
4024—Manderlick vs. Wells.	4044—Phillips vs. Carter et al.
4030—Curran vs. Melville.	4046—Hewet vs. Hughes.
4032—Brooks vs. Barrie.	4048—Ormsby vs. Lespinasse.
4034—Moore vs. New-York, Alexandria, Washington and Georgetown S. S. Co.	4050—Lampson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
4036—Claflin et al. vs. Barney.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
756—Collins vs. Richards.	1252—McGuire vs. Beldon.
971—Macklin vs. New-Jersey Steamboat Co.	1253—Eddy vs. Musgrave et al.
1029—Maver vs. Van Winkle.	1255—Harwood vs. Hall et al.
789—Pierce vs. Poole.	1257—Westor vs. Michon.
1183—Burstenlinder vs. Affron.	1258—Jarvis vs. N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Co.
155—James vs. Brown.	1259—Beiser et al. vs. Rushmore.
1250—Costello vs. Terrell.	1261—Smith vs. Crosby.
1251—Dunlop vs. Freeland.	

Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1034—Weiner vs. Maeta.	735—Bleck vs. Mathias.
376—Kimball vs. Anthony. &c.	820—Hewing vs. Punnett.
586—Gunny vs. Turner, &c.	1002—Buskine vs. Silversteen.
717—Lorillard Fire Ins. Co. vs. Burrows et al	1243—Nairen vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
966—Campaignac vs. Northrop.	888—Hill vs. Reed.
483—McCune, &c., vs. Converse & Co.	1262—Hopkins vs. Harmony Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
348—Pave vs. Colby.	1263—Garretson, &c., vs. Selever, &c.
708—Hart vs. Hart, &c.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1018—Abey vs. Corner.	1265—Daniels vs. Brooklyn Life Ins. Co.
1122—Carey vs. Schaffer.	1266—McGuire vs. Steeger.
973—O'Sullivan vs. Decker.	1267—Cooking vs. Brown.
1255—Manzelni vs. Squadrilli.	1268—Allen vs. Schlessinger.
1260—Elliott vs. Scott.	1269—Lane vs. Schlessinger.
942—McIntyre vs. N. Y. Steamboat Co.	1271—Draker vs. Levy.
896—Muller vs. Holden.	1272—Openheim vs. Goldsmith.
898—Dugan vs. Teague.	1273—Shea vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.
899—Freeland vs. Teague.	1274—Gerken vs. Muller.
1138—Bownes vs. Canary.	1275—Tallman vs. Ross.
1213—Ellinger vs. Brush.	1276—Johnson vs. Sylvester.
1196—Seymour vs. Hobson.	1277—Kerr vs. O'Donnell.
1170—Lee vs. Tuell.	1278—Martin vs. Lynch.
1259—McAnney vs. Guggs.	1280—Glauber vs. Weisner.
1263—Carney vs. Gallagher.	
1265—Petshaw vs. Rosenthal	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Russel, J.—Court Opens at 11 A. M.

The People vs. Edward Sheridan; grand larceny.
The People vs. Stephen Kenney, Mark Gorham; grand larceny.
The People vs. Wm. Maher; grand larceny from person.
The People vs. Wm. Rooney; assault and battery, felonious.
The People vs. Thos. Ray; assault and battery, felonious.
The People vs. Chas. Miller, Benj. Donnelly; assault and battery.
The People vs. Wm. J. Beard; assault and battery.
The People vs. John Hardy, Wm. Butler; assault and battery.
The People vs. Bartholomew Coleman, Dudley M. Mills; receiving stolen goods.
The People vs. Charles Elmore; carrying concealed weapons.
The People vs. Mortimer P. Bogert; carrying concealed weapons.
The People vs. Jacob Zimmerman; cruelty to animals.
The People vs. James Brennan; burglary and grand larceny.
The People vs. Richard Meade, Chas. Carroll, John Hughes; burglary.
The People vs. Daniel Huchner, Thomas Clancy, John Moore, burglary.
The People vs. James Welsh, Thomas Scarlett; burglary.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

FINAL DECISION IN THE GAINES WILL CASE—OPINION OF THE COURT BY MR. JUSTICE DAVIS.

Myra Clarke Gaines, Appellant, vs. The City of New-Orleans.—Judge DAVIS has delivered the opinion of the Court in this case, which reverses the decree of the Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Louisiana, and remands the cause back to that Court with instructions to enter a decree for the complaint in conformity with the opinion. Judge DAVIS' opinion is very lengthy, and we have room only for the following synopsis: He refers to the long litigation of thirty years relative to complainants claim, and the supposition that it was ended by the decision of Gaines vs. Hennen, (24 Howard,) but that the Court is now called upon to go over all the facts again, although the principles of law settled in that case are no longer open for consideration. The principle fact, and the turning point in the controversy, he says, is the legitimacy of Mrs. Gaines, for if legitimate she cannot be deprived of the estate of her father by any of the defences interposed in this suit. He refers to the probate of the will of the father of Mrs. Gaines in 1813, and says its influence cannot be overestimated; without the evidence which it furnishes her legitimacy might be questioned, but with it, in connection with the evidence on record, it is hard to see how it can longer be doubted. It was proved and admitted against the wishes of a whole people whose rights it disturbed, and by the memory of witnesses forty-three years after it was made. The will thus allowed to go to probate contains the following clause: "I do hereby acknowledge that my beloved Myra, who is now living in the family of Samuel B. Davis, is my legitimate and only daughter, and that I leave and bequeath to her, the said Myra, all the estate, whether real or personal, of which I may die possessed, subject only to the payment of certain legacies hereinafter named." The will was made a short time before the testator died, and nearly his last words were about his child, and the necessity of taking care of the will on her account. "The question naturally arises," says Judge DAVIS, "what motive had he to declare his child legitimate, if he knew the fact was otherwise? He was a man of superior intelligence, and long residence in Louisiana, and necessarily knew by the laws of the State he could secure to his child enough of his large property to make her rich, if she was illegitimate. Is it conceivable that such a man would risk a declaration of legitimacy, which he knew to be false, and thus jeopard the estate which he insisted with so much confidence he had secured to his child, and in the security of which he said he would die content?" The Judge then reviews at length the evidence adduced in support of the proposition that Myra was an illegitimate child of her father, and considers the probabilities *pro* and *con*, arriving at a conclusion overwhelmingly in favor of legitimacy. The evidence against the marriage of the father and mother of Mrs. Gaines, the Court says, is of a negative character, and wholly inferential and founded on the action of the father, who had a strong motive to conceal the marriage from his friends for family reasons. As to the property in dispute it is conceded by the defendants that it is a part of the estate left by Mrs. Gaines' father, Daniel Clark, and devised to complainant in his last will. She is, therefore, entitled to the relief sought, unless prevented by some of the special defences interposed, which the Judge then proceeds to consider. First, it is claimed that the decree of the Court in Gaines vs. Relf (12 Howard,) is *res adjudicata* both as to the present claim for the property and the civil *status* of the complainant; but this precise point was met and disposed of in the Hennen case, and will not be further considered. Second—Titles acquired under Relf and Chew as executors of the will of 1811 are set up in bar; but these titles cannot avail the defendants, because Relf and Chew, as executors of the will of 1811, had no authority to make the sales, and could, therefore, pass no interest to the purchasers. It is insisted that the defendants are protected by reason of conveyances from Relf and Chew as attorneys of Mary Clark, the universal legatee under the provisions of the will of 1811; but the invalidity of this defence has been sustained by this Court in prior cases, and even if the power of attorney, under which these conveyances was predicated was not defective, and the other proceedings were regular, still by the law of Louisiana, and the decision of her highest court Mary Clark, as sole instituted heir, could give no title as against the real and paramount heir. The effect of the probate of the will of 1813, if Myra Clark Gaines is legitimate, and that the Court has found to be true, is to make her sole heir of Daniel Clark, and as a consequence Mary Clark could in law have no title as heir, and could convey none. This question, although French jurists have differed about it, is set at rest by the decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana in Ripoll vs. Morina, (12 Robinson.) The defence that the estate of Daniel Clark was insolvent, and that the real heir cannot have it until the debts and legacies are paid, if it were true in fact, which the Court holds it is not, cannot avail these defendants, as it is their business to show a better title than the complainant, and they are not at liberty to make a collateral issue by proving the estate in debt more or less. The plea that defendants have bought the property in good faith and without notice cannot avail defendants unless accompanied by the plea of prescription, and the title of complainant is not barred by prescription according to the law of Louisiana. This defence was made in the case of Gaines vs. Hennen, and disposed of adversely to defendant, and is no longer an open question in this Court. Some other minor points of defence are briefly referred to, and the Judge closes his opinion by saying that the Courts have rarely had to deal with a case of greater hardship or more interesting character and history than this. The father of Mrs. Gaines died in 1813, leaving a will written with his own hand, whereby he left his large estate to her, then a child of tender years, who has never enjoyed it, but is now, after the lapse of fifty-five years from the death of her father, struggling to get it. To the discredit of the friends of Danl. Clark, his child grew to womanhood in utter ignorance of her rights and parentage, and did not ascertain them till 1834, since which time she has been endeavoring to obtain her rightful inheritance. Owing to the lapse of time it was difficult to reach the truth, and necessarily, for many years, she groped her way in darkness; but finally she was able to show the great fraud perpetrated against her, for in the judgment of the Supreme Court of Louisiana she established the validity of that very will, which, forty-three years before, her father had executed in her favor. This action of that Court settled what was before doubtful—her civil *status*—and removed the difficulties she had formerly encountered in pursuit of her rights. The questions of law and fact applicable to these rights were settled in the case of Gaines vs. Hennen. After argument by able counsel and on mature consideration we have reaffirmed that decision. Can we not indulge the hope that the rights of Myra Clark Gaines, in the estate of her father, Danl. Clark, will now be recognized.

Mr. Justice Grier delivered a dissenting opinion, and Mr. Justice Swayne and Mr. Justice Miller also dissented.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

CHARTER PARTY—DILIGENCE—BLOCKADED PORT—DEVIATION.

Benjamin Stokely and Others vs. Haskell G. Smith.—BLATCHFORD, J.—This is a libel to recover the sum of $1,083 85, as a balance due on a written charter party, made at New-York between the master of the schooner *Indus*, owned by the libelants, and the respondent, on the 20th of May, 1858. The charter party charters the vessel to the respondent for a voyage "from the port of New-York to Port au Platte, St. Domingo, or in case of that port being blockaded, to another open port on same island, or a market and back to New-York, with a supercargo on board free, not to go to Port au Prince except in case of stress of weather, on the terms following, viz.: One of those terms is, 'and use all diligence in ports and at sea.' The charter money is stipulated to be six hundred dollars per month, payable in United States currency upon completion of charter.'"

The libel sets forth that the vessel entered on the fulfilment of the charter on the 20th of May, 1858, and proceeded to Port au Platte, and thence to Porto Rico and back to New-York, and was thus employed for two months and ten days, and that the charter money payable was $1,400, of which $1,083 85 remains unpaid, and has been demanded from the respondent and payment refused.

The defences set up in the answer are that the vessel did not use all diligence in ports and at sea; that she lost three days through the willful misfeasance of her master, in not sailing from New-York as soon as she should have sailed by three days; that she lost two days more by stopping at Turk's Island, instead of going direct to Port au Platte; that she lost two days more by unnecessarily going beyond the port of San Juan, in Porto Rico, through the incompetency of the master in navigating the vessel, and being obliged to return over her track; that one bale of tobacco in the cargo was negligently damaged by the master and crew to the amount of $5; that if the vessel had sailed from New-York when she ought to have done so she would have arrived at Port au Platte within ten days or thereabouts after the blockade of that port was raised, and five days in advance of any other vessel laden with provisions, and would have sold her cargo at high prices, but that in consequence of the delays set forth other vessels laden with provisions arrived before the cargo of the *Indus* could be sold and prices declined, and the respondent suffered a loss of $2,000; that the libelants are entitled in no event to recover for more than two months and three days' time; that there has been paid on account of the charter party $375 15, and $5 for damage to the tobacco; and that there remains due no more than $878 85.

I think that the master of the *Indus* is, according to the weight of the evidence, not responsible for the three days' delay in sailing from New-York, but that that delay was caused by the storm which was setting in just as the vessel was ready to sail, and that the master was justified in not putting to sea before he did.

As to the deviation to Turk's Island, the evidence shows that it was for the purpose of inquiring whether the blockade of Port au Platte was raised; that no more time than was necessary was consumed in making that inquiry; that Turk's Island was the most proper and convenient place for making the inquiry, and that before the vessel left New-York it was known that Port au Platte was blockaded, but it was not known whether or not the blockade was raised. A great deal of irrelevant testimony has been put in by deposition on the part of the respondent to show conversations by him and his agents with the master of the *Indus* and instructions by him to the master, in reference to his going to Turk's Island. But the rights of the parties are fixed by and depend upon the written charter party, and cannot be varied or affected by any such conversations or instructions in regard to matters that are covered by the charter party. The charter party on its face contemplates a blockade of Port au Platte, and the evidence is that it was blockaded, and that such blockade was known at New-York before the vessel sailed from New-York. The substance of the charter party is that the vessel shall go to Port au Platte if Port au Platte is not blockaded, and that she shall not go to any other port as her port of destination if Port au Platte is not blockaded, but that if Port au Platte is blockaded she shall go to some other port as her port of destination. There is no restriction against her going to Turk's Island or any other place to inquire as to the blockade, the only restriction as to going to any particular place, being a restriction against going to Port au Prince except in case of stress of weather. Under the charter party, therefore, the vessel had the right to exercise the privilege of inquiring at a proper port in regard to the blockade of Port au Platte. If, with a knowledge of the blockade of Port au Platte, the vessel had deliberately contracted to go there, she would undoubtedly have been bound to go there directly; but she did not so contract. Her contract was the very reverse, and was a contract to go there only in case the port was not blockaded. If, under this charter party, the vessel had gone with this charter party on board and a clearance for Port au Platte, directly to Port au Platte, and the blockade had been still in force, and she and her cargo had been captured, the plea that she had gone there to make inquiry as to the raising of the blockade, with no intention of entering if she found the port still blockaded, would not have availed her, and the respondent could have held her liable to him for his cargo, on the ground that under the charter party she was not authorized to go there if the port was blockaded. It is well settled that where knowledge of a blockade exists at the commencement of the voyage of a vessel, she cannot lawfully approach a blockade port, even for the *bona fide* purpose of inquiring as to the continuance of the blockade, and if she does she is liable to capture. (The *Delta*, Blatchford Prize Cases, 133; The *Cheshire*, Id. 151, 643; The *Empress*, Id. 175, 659.) And where the owner of the cargo knows of the blockade when the vessel sails, he loses his cargo as lawful prize in case of capture, because of any fault committed by the vessel. (The *Sunbeam*, Id. 656.) The master of the *Indus*, therefore, in the discharge of his proper duty to the vessel and to the respondent, was bound not to approach Port au Platte for any purpose, under the facts existing in this case, until advised of the raising of the blockade, and his going to Turk's Island to make inquiry on that subject was proper. The obligations of the parties to the charter party were reciprocal. The respondent could have held the vessel liable for the loss of his cargo if she had gone directly to Port au Platte and found it blockaded, and been captured with her cargo and condemned for attempting to violate the blockade. The respondent is, therefore, not entitled to any allowance for any loss of time by the deviation to Turk's Island.

A clear negligent loss of two days' time is shown, resulting from the mistake of the master, in passing by the port of St. Juan. For this loss the respondent is entitled to be allowed.

As there was no delay, for which the vessel is responsible, in her voyage to Port au Platte, the question raised as to the liability of the vessel for the loss by the respondent of prospective profits on the cargo does not come up for decision.

If the parties do not agree, there must be a reference to a Commissioner to compute the amount due to the libelants on the basis of this decision, the respondent to be allowed also for damage to the tobacco if proved; and for the amount so to be computed, with costs, the libelants will be entitled to a decree.

W. R. Beebe for the libelants; A. W. Griswold for the respondent.

BANKRUPTCY—EXAMINATION OF CREDITOR WHOSE DEBT IS CONTESTED—WITNESS FEES.

In the matter of Morris Ryder, Bankrupt.—In this case, on petition of the assignee, stating that James Houghton, Jr., had made proof of debt herein, according to Form 22, General Orders in Bankruptcy, and that the assignee had reason to believe that the debt so proved was founded in illegality, and was not entitled to be proved, or to participate in any dividend herein, the Court made an order, April 14, 1868, pursuant to section 22 of the Bankrupt act, referring the matter to the Register in charge, and requiring the creditor to appear before the Register and be examined touching his alleged debt. Service of the order was made, but said Houghton did not appear before the Register.

On this date, counsel for the assignee moved the Court for an order rejecting and disallowing this debt, and also requiring the alleged creditor to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt in not appearing and submitting to examination as required by the order of the Court.

It was objected by counsel for the creditor that he was not bound to attend before the Register, first, because he resided in Boston and out of the district, and was not, therefore, subject to the jurisdiction of the Court; and, second, that he could not be compelled to attend unless his fees as a witness were first paid, which, it was alleged, had not been done.

The Court Held—First, that having proved his debt in the proceedings, he became subject to the jurisdiction of the Court, without regard to his place of residence, and was bound to obey all the orders of the Court touching this alleged debt. Second, that the Court could, in case of his disobedience of its orders, deprive him of all the benefits of the Bankrupt act given to creditors, and could reject and expunge his claims. Third, that he was not entitled to witness fees for attendance, in analogy to the fact that a bankrupt ordered to be examined under section 26 is not entitled to fees, as a witness—the language of section 22, in regard to the examination of the bankrupt and of a creditor, and the language of section 26, in regard to the examination of the bankrupt, being substantially identical. Fourth, that in case it should be made to appear that any creditor, whose debt was contested, could not personally attend to be examined in the district where the proceedings were pending, without hardship to him, owing to the distance of his residence, or other similar reason, the Court would provide, by order, for the taking of his examination before a register of the district in which he resides. The motion was not pressed, the creditor consenting to appear and be examined. Cotterill Brothers, solicitors for assignee; A. L. Sanger, Esq., solicitor for creditor.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

THE CASE OF CALLICOT AND OTHERS.

United States vs. Theophilus C. Callicot et al.—The defendants were indicted in October last on the charge of having conspired to defraud the United States Government by the removal of four hundred and eleven barrels of spirits from Wilson's Bonded Warehouse. The case was called on at the opening of the Court yesterday, the names of the jury were called, and all parties declared themselves ready to proceed, but in consequence of the absence of Judge NELSON (who is to preside with Judge BENEDICT) the case was postponed until to-day, at 12 o'clock M. His Honor Judge NELSON, being engaged in the Southern District, was unable to attend here yesterday.

Three of the defendants, Messrs. Callicot, Hardy and Dayton, were present with their counsel. It is understood that the District-Attorney will not appear as prosecutor in this case, he being a witness on the part of the Government.

For the United States, Ex-Judge Stoughton and District-Attorney Keasby, of New-Jersey; for the defence, Messrs. G. T. Jenks and I. T. Williams for Mr. Callicot; Mr. Silliman for Mr. Hardy; Mr. W. L. Gill for Mr. Dayton.

THE BRAINE CASE.

In the case of John C. Braine, who is charged with piracy and murder on the high seas, his counsel appeared in court yesterday, and made a motion for the admission of the prisoner to bail. A number of affidavits were read, which set forth that Braine was an acting master in the Confederate navy during the war. Counsel claimed that it was necessary for Braine to be bailed, so as to enable him to obtain the attendance of witnesses, who, so far as was known, had not the time nor the means to come from the South to attend the trial.

The District-Attorney opposed the motion, and the Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 14.

Before Judge McCunn.

A DOUBLE DIVORCE SUIT—MOTION FOR ALIMONY.

Elizabeth D. Robinson vs. Cornelius D. Robinson.—This was a motion for alimony pending a divorce suit brought by plaintiff against her husband, the defendant, who was formerly a broker. The defendant in his answer denies the charge of adultery made by plaintiffs and makes a counter charge against his wife of adultery with divers persons at different times, and demands judgment in his favor. The motion for alimony was opposed on two grounds: First, that plaintiff being the guilty party, and not likely to succeed in her action, was not entitled by law to alimony; and second, that defendant is utterly without means. In his affidavit opposing the motion, defendant charges that plaintiff has committed adultery with A. McDonald, Antonio A. Martinez and Thomas Reddington; that as to the first named individual he has obtained from him several letters written to him by plaintiff, with his replies thereto, among which is the following letter from plaintiff to McDonald:

MY DEAR ALE: Your note is just received, and I hasten to reply. The note I sent you was written on Thursday, and I hoped to see you on Saturday or Sunday, but it seems you did not understand, and all on account of the date. How stupid I am! I was so sorry to send you away, but I knew it was for the best, and you think so too, I know. Come soon, for I want to see you *very much*—you know *how much*. Come as soon as you get this note. I have much to tell you, and something for you. Hoping you will not delay after receiving this.

Nov. 28, 1866. At my toilet table.

LETTER FROM M'DONALD TO PLAINTIFF.

COHOES, N. Y., July 14, 1867.

MY DEAR ISABEL: Your letter, dated June 29, I received last week. I was delighted to hear from you as much as if I had received the present of a $1,000 as a present. I was afraid you were ill. Yes, I am still at Cohoes, and doing very well; busy all the time. The "blues" have left me long ago—you cured them. Yes, I must see you this Summer, and I *shall* see you. Do you understand that? I want so many of those k—s. I haven't had any since you left. So you may judge from this that I am in need of them. You will come now, won't you? How is Mr. Robinson, and is he in New-York? IDA must be quite a young lady now. By the way, did you see Ned Schott, and is he as well as ever? What has become of Mr. Davis? "Am I married?" Not a bit of it. And "did I make any promise?" Not until I get your consent. Now, don't stay in New-York any longer. Come up the Hudson as soon as possible, for I am tip-toes to see you.

With reference to the second-named person, Martinez, defendant alleges that he found under the mattress of his bed a bundle of letters from him to plaintiff, written in Spanish, with which language his wife is familiar; that he carried the letters to his office for the purpose of having them translated, and that plaintiff, having missed them, went to his office in his absence, broke open his desk, took out the letters and destroyed them, and told him that it was the last time he would ever get a letter of hers.

With reference to Reddington, he alleges that plaintiff has long been on intimate terms with him; has loaned him money given to her by defendant; has given him her watch, which he sold and pocketed the money, &c. He alleges that plaintiff told him on one occasion that she loved McDonald better than she did him, although she pronounced McDonald a "cowardly rascal" for giving up her letters to defendant. With reference to plaintiff's charge of adultery against him, he denies it in the most positive terms, and alleges that the charge is a mere pretence to obtain a separation from him and compel him to support her.

The Court took the affidavits and reserved a decision.

Roger A. Pryor for plaintiff; Dawson & Hem for defendant.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—MAY 14.

Before Judge Alker and a Jury.

THE RICHINGS OPERA TROUPE IN COURT.

Laura Waldron vs. Caroline Richings, otherwise called Caroline Barnard.—The plaintiff in this action is a young lady who claims in her complaint that she was employed by the defendant, in the latter part of last year, as assistant lady singer or *prima donna* in certain operatic, musical and theatrical performances in Boston and elsewhere; that she, the plaintiff, performed according to the contract, and for the services so performed there is due and unpaid from the defendant the sum of $100; also, the further sum of $6 for traveling expenses from Boston to New-York.

The answer admits that defendant, Caroline Richings, is one of the English Operatic Troupe in question, and that she, Caroline, is the lawful wife of Pierre Barnard, but defendant alleges that the plaintiff, Laura Waldron, was taken upon trial in the months of November and December last. That defendant wanted an assistant singer, and was willing to pay from $50 to $75 per week to a lady who would answer the purpose; that plaintiff and her friends represented that she, Laura Waldron, was in every way competent as to voice and training to fill the position; that acting upon these representations she, Laura, was taken upon trial; that she performed in Boston, also in Philadelphia, and, after a thorough trial, the defendant found the plaintiff was not competent to perform her part with satisfaction to the public in the *rôle* to which she had been appointed; that thereupon defendant notified her that she would not answer, and that her services would be no longer required. As a mere gratuity the defendant says she gave the plaintiff $100.

Several witnesses were examined upon either side.

The plaintiff testified that the contract was very explicit that she was to have $50 per week at first, and then her salary was to be raised. One week's salary she said was due her, and also $6 for expenses from Boston to New-York.

On the part of the defence, Miss Richings, alias Mrs. Barnard, testified substantially to the truth of the matter set forth in her answer as above.

Mr. Sherwood Campbell, a member of the opera troupe, said he sang in the principal *rôles* at Boston and Philadelphia, when the plaintiff was one of the company. He thought the plaintiff was not a successful performer at either place. On cross-examination this witness said that Miss Waldron was cheered and encored upon several occasions, but still he did not think she was a success.

The trial will be resumed at 10 A. M. to-day.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Yard & Furlong, for defendant, Mr. S. J. Crooke.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Cardozo.

The case of the People vs. Max Muller, for arson of the degree of murder, in having set fire to the tenement house No. 596 Second-avenue, on the 15th of December last, thereby causing the death of nine persons, was called for trial yesterday morning in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Ex-Recorder Smith, on behalf of the prisoner, asked for a postponement on account of the absence of material witnesses. Mr. Bedford, the Assistant District-Attorney, consenting to the arrangement, the motion was granted and the trial was adjourned until Tuesday next.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART 1.—MAY 14.

Before Judge Daly and a Jury.

CITY RAILROAD ACCIDENT—SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

John Dougherty, by guardian, vs. The Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company.—The plaintiff in this action, a boy 6 years of age, was injured on the 2d of August by a car belonging to defendants, running into a cart which he was assisting a man, named Fay, to remove from its position in Reade street, near Elm. It appears from the testimony that when they saw the car coming, Fay hallooed to the driver to hold up, but he paid no attention to the warning and kept

on at full speed, hitting the cart, breaking it to pieces and badly injuring plaintiff in the hip. The defence is a general denial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—MAY 14.

Before Judge Barrett and a Jury.

THE SUIT AGAINST A DRUGGIST FOR SELLING POISON—VERDICT FOR THE DEFENDANT.

In the suit of Jane Arnold *vs.* P. W. Bedford, for selling senna, which plaintiff alleged was poisonous, the jury rendered a verdict for the defendant.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 14.

By Judge Cardozo.

Jean Visnay *vs.* Auguste Ferran; motion to dissolve injunction denied; the costs may abide the event of the action.

By Judge Sutherland.

In the matter of the petition of Elizabeth Patterson, guardian, &c., report of Referee confirmed and order granted.

By Judge Barnard.

The New York Life Insurance and Trust Company *vs.* Benjamin D. Stelle et al.; motion granted.

Henry W. Clark *vs.* John J. Thomson, et al.; motion granted and Richard C. Beamish appointed Receiver on filing bonds in the sum of $10,000.

By Judge Ingraham.

Edwin O. Stannard *vs.* John E. Shawhan, et al.; motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 14.

By Judge McCunn.

Michon *vs.* Groux; motion granted, costs to abide event.

Westervelt et al. *vs.* Forman; motion granted.

Sherwood et al. *vs.* Volkenning; motion denied without costs, and order to show cause discharged.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

In this Court yesterday there were no trials of prisoners, as in every instance, witnesses essential to the prosecution of the case were absent. An adjournment until this morning at 11 o'clock was therefore ordered.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelly.

Twenty-five cases of assault and battery, nine of petit larceny, one of embezzlement and one of abandonment, made up the calendar of yesterday. Of these cases the only one of general interest was that of

A DISHONEST CONDUCTOR.

Assistant District-Attorney Gunning S. Bedford appeared to prosecute for the people, and through his efforts it was shown that Henry Foster, a conductor on the Belt-street Railroad, had embezzled the funds of the Company. The proof against the accused was confined exclusively to his admission to various persons on the morning of his discharge from his position on suspicion that he had been guilty of dishonest practices. To several persons he had made admissions all different as to the exact amount he had purloined, but all agreeing that he had swindled the Company, and speaking of it as a praiseworthy achievement. Upon these admissions the prisoner was found guilty and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The case is noted as almost the solitary instance in which a street railroad conductor has been convicted and punished for embezzling the funds of the Company.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

Charles Bolat, a boy of a dozen years, lately engaged in business on his own account as a newsboy, was accused of stealing the ticket for papers of another boy, named James Mulhear. The evidence was conclusive against Bolat that in the crush and confusion about the doors of the delivery room of an evening publication, he had snatched Mulhear's ticket and ran away with it; and the Magistrate remarked that he must be a very wicked youth. "No I ain't, neither," answered the boy, with more energy than grammatical accuracy; but the Magistrate still remaining of the original opinion, Bolat was sent to the House of Refuge for one year.

INEFFECTUAL TEARS.

Henry Finker, tall and gaunt, was asked to answer for an assault upon Anna C. Finker, who was short and stout, and his wife. Finker answered, blubberingly, "Nein." The wife, with a like overflowing of the eyes, asked that he be forgiven, and the baby in her arms added an angry squall to the general din. Anna was forced, however, to admit that Henry had been arraigned on a former occasion upon her complaint, and had been released upon a promise to do better for the future. The Justice thereupon sentenced him to one month in the Penitentiary, and with a wail like unto that of a well-whipped school boy, Henry departed for his temporary home.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 14, 1868.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..	113⅞	100 Mariposa Min. Co.	6
50,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	109	100 Mariposa Pr.	10
4,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '64	107	500 Ashburton Coal	3½
11,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65, New	109⅝	300 Wells-Fargo Ex.	22¼
2,000 U. S. 5-20s, C '67	109⅝	100 Adams Ex.	59⅝
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	103⅞	100 do	59⅝
500 do..b30	103⅛	100 do....2d call	59
4,000 Tr. N.. 7 3-10s, 2d series	107⅜	600 Mer. U. Ex.	30
25,000 Tenn. 6s new	66⅞	100 do	29¾
9,000 Vir. St. 6's..x c	53⅞	100 do..b30	30½
1,000 N. Car. 6s....x-c	65⅞	300 N. Y. Cent.	128⅞
2,000 Missouri 6s	89⅞	100 do	128⅜
6,000 do....2d call	90	500 Erie R.	70⅛
5,000 Cal. 7s	134	10 Reading R.	90⅝
1,000 Conn. War L'n.	100	100 Cleve. & Pitts.	84⅞
4,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.	93½	200 do	84⅝
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s. '87	95	100 M. S. & N. I.	86⅛
1,000 Chi. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s	94¼	200 do	86
1,000 Mor. & E. 1st M..	97	1100 do	86⅛
2,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st	105½	100 do	86¼
1,000 Alt. & T. H. Inc..	80½	100 C. & N. W. R.	67⅛
20 Bank S. of N. Y..	112	500 do	67⅜
25 Continental Bank..	103	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	77⅛
30 Fourth Nat. Bk.	107	10 Ill. Cen. R.	145½
150 West. U. Tel.	38¾	100 Chi. & R. I.	95⅝
600 do....2d call	38⅝	200 Mil. & St. P.	63
26 do.	38¼	200 Del., L. & W.	119⅛
500 Quick. Min.	31¼	257 New-Jersey C R..	120
325 Pac. Mail	92⅝	80 P., F. W. & C.	106½
100 do....2d call	92¾	200 do	106¾
50 Del. & Hud. Ca.	158	100 do..s30	106½
100 Cum. Coal Pf.	35½	100 do..b30	106⅞
		400 do	106⅞
		1000 do..s30	106⅝
		50 Chi. & Alton Pf.	127¾
		26 do	128
		600 Ohio & Miss. R..	30⅞
		500 do..b30	31
		100 Mar & Cin. 1st. Pf..	29½

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000 U. S. 6s. '81. C.	114	2,500 Hud. R. 1st M..	101⅜
104,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '62....c	109	100 Quicksilver	31⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '64....b3	107⅛	100 Mariposa Prf.	10
4,000 do	107	150 Pacific Mail	92
60,000 do	107⅛	100 do..s30	92
8,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, R. '65	106½	200 Atlantic Mail	35
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C., '65	107¼	50 Del. & Hud. C...s30	157
20,000 do....b3	107⅜	500 Adams Ex.	57⅝
2,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '65, New	109⅝	500 do	57½
12,000 do	109¾	100 do..s30	57¼
25,000 do	109⅝	100 do	57⅝
52,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	103¼	100 do	57⅞
80,000 do....b3	103⅜	50 do	58
1,500 U. S. 5-20s, C., '67....c	109¾	100 Wells-Far Ex.	22
2,000 do	109⅞	50 Am. Ex	57½
50,000 do....b5	109¾	200 U. S. Ex.	57½
69,500 Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 2d series	107½	100 Mer. U. Ex.	28⅝
20,000 do	107½	300 do	29
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s..x-c	69	200 N. Y. Cen.	128⅜
10,000 do	68⅞	500 Erie R.	69½
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s. new.	66⅞	40 New-Jer. Cen. R..	120
2,000 N. C. St. 6s...x c	66	50 M. S. & N. I.	86
1,500 N. Car. State 6s. new	64⅝	200 do	86⅛
15,000 Mo. S. 6s,	90	600 do..b10	86¼
5,000 do	90⅛	200 do	86½
45,000 do	90¼	100 Chi. & N. W.	67⅛
		100 Chi. & N. W. Pf...	77¼
		200 Clev. & Tol.	105⅜
		100 Tol., W. & W...b10	51½
		212 P., Ft. W. & C.	107
		300 do	107⅛
		200 do..s30	107
		300 Ohio & Miss. R.	30⅛
		2000 do	30⅛
		100 Chic. & Alt.	128

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Wells-Fargo Ex...	23	200 Reading R.	90⅝
100 do	22¾	250 B. & B. Assoc'tion.	114¾
100 Amer. Ex.	58½	40 do	114⅞
500 Mer. U. Ex.	30⅛	50 do....c	114¾
100 Pacific Mail	92⅝	200 O. & Miss. R.	30⅞
600 West. U. Tel.	38⅜	300 Mich. S. & N. I.	85¼
100 do....b30	38⅜	800 do	85⅜
100 do....c	38⅜	100 do..b10	85½
300 do....b3	38⅜	200 do....c	85¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	128⅜	200 Clev. & Pitts.	84⅝
100 do....c	128⅛	300 Chi. & N. W.	67⅛
600 Erie R	69¾	100 do..b30	67¼
100 do....b15	69⅞	600 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	77¾
100 do....b5	69¾	200 do..b10	77⅜

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

600 Wells-Fargo Ex...	22⅝	80 B. & B. Assoc'tion.	114
100 do	21¾	20 do	113¾
5 Amer. Ex.	58½	10 do	113⅞
20 do	58½	100 Mil. & St. P.	63½
300 Adams Ex.	58⅝	800 M. & St. P. Pf.	76
100 do	58½	200 P., F. W. & C.	106⅞
200 do	58¼	100 do..b10	107
100 Mer. U. Ex.	29⅛	300 do	107
20 do	29⅛	100 Ohio & Miss. R. b3	30⅝
100 do	29¼	500 Mich. So. & N. I.	86
100 Quicksilver	31½	400 do	86⅛
100 do	31⅜	100 do..b10	86½
200 do	31¼	100 do....c	86
600 Pacific Mail	92½	500 Clev. & Pitts.	84⅝
100 do....b15	92⅝	200 do	84½
100 do....s10	92½	400 do	84⅜
100 Canton Co.	51	600 do	84¼
100 W. U. Tel.	38⅛	500 Chi. R. I. & P.	94⅞
100 N. Y. Cen.	128⅛	500 do	94⅞
300 do....b10	128⅛	300 do	95
300 do	128⅛	400 Chi. N. & W. R.	67⅜
1600 Erie R.	69⅞	300 do	67⅜
200 do....s10	69⅞	300 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	77¼
300 do....c	69¾	100 do	77⅜
1600 do	69⅝	500 Reading R.	90½

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200 Wells-Fargo Ex. s60	21½	1200 Erie R.	69⅜
100 do....b30	22	500 do..b10	69⅝
200 do	22	2200 Reading R.	90½
300 do	21⅞	10 B. & B. Assoc'tion.	113½
300 do....s30	21⅝	100 Tol., W. & W.	51
10 Am. Ex. Co.	57¼	100 Mil. & St. P.	63⅛
500 Adams Ex.	57	100 Ohio & Miss. R.	30⅜
400 do	56¼	600 do	30
300 U. S. Ex. Co.	56½	600 do	29¾
600 Mer. U. Ex.	28⅝	200 do	29⅝
300 Quicksilver	30⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	75¾
500 do	30¼	300 P. F. W. & C.	106⅝
300 do	30⅜	500 do	106⅞
300 do....b30	30	3200 do	107
600 do	30	600 M. S. & N. I. R.	85⅞
600 do....s60	29¾	800 do	85¾
600 do	29⅞	100 do..b15	85⅞
400 Mar. Pref....b60	10	200 do	85⅝
200 West. U. Tel.	38¼	800 Cleve. & Pitts.	84¼
300 Chi. & N. W. Pf..	77¼	800 Chic. R. I. & P.	[illegible]
200 Pacific Mail	91⅞	300 C. & N. W. R.	67⅛
100 do	91⅞	100 do..b30	67⅜
2800 do	91⅞	200 do..b30	67⅛
200 do..b30	91⅞	100 do..s60	67⅛
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	128⅛	400 do	67⅜
600 do	128⅛	500 do	67⅛
300 do..s5	128	1100 do..s6	67⅛
400 do..s3	128⅛	200 do.	67⅜
200 do..b10	128⅛		

THURSDAY, May 14—P. M.

The Custom House returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York for the month of April have just been rendered. The figures are given below, together with a summary of the Foreign Trade at this port for the ten months of the Current Fiscal year, in comparison with 1867.

The Import entries for April 1868, at New-York, compare as follows with the corresponding month of the previous year, viz.:

	April, 1868.	April, 1867.
Dutiable goods, direct	$9,652,649	$10,800,747
Dutiable, bonded	10,780,668	13,327,839
Free goods	964,488	1,232,997
Total April entries	$21,397,805	$25,361,583

There was also entered during the month, Foreign Specie of the value of $871,079, against $271,710 same month last year.

The value of Foreign Merchandise of previous importation withdrawn from bond, $10,140,834, or $639,834 less than went into bond during the month, so that the amount of merchandise actually marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $20,757,971, on which the Gold Customs collected amount to $10,023,029, or at an average rate of duty on all the marketed imports (including free articles) of 48½ ⅌ cent. The amount marketed in April, 1867, was $20,872,354, and the Customs $9,372,701.

The comparative value of Foreign Goods entered at the Port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed during the nine months of the fiscal Years 1868 and 1867, were as follows:

	1867-'8. July 1 to April 30.	1866-'7. July 1 to April 30.
Total entries	$196,617,351	$227,887,658
Total marketed	$194,221,462	$223,963,874
Customs paid	92,780,372	102,820,358
Average tariff	47¾ ⅌ cent.	46½ ⅌ cent.

In addition to the above there was entered of Foreign Specie during the ten months of the current Fiscal Year, $4,472,947, against $9,078,630 last year.

The actual monthly consumption (or values marketed) of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, in the ten months of the Fiscal Years 1867 and 1868, will compare as follows:

FOREIGN GOODS MARKETED AT NEW-YORK.

	1867-8. July 1 to April 30.	1866-7. July 1 to April 30.
July	$19,364,142	$24,288,194
August	24,882,548	25,022,610
September	23,934,304	25,159,765
October	18,708,047	24,073,995
November	15,653,337	17,748,783
December	12,383,688	13,959,899
January	15,265,750	21,145,080
February	20,154,169	23,077,432
March	23,117,506	25,615,762
April	20,757,971	20,872,354
Total 10 months	$194,221,462	$223,963,874

The monthly Customs at this port since July 1, 1867, to April 30, 1868, actually received on foreign merchandise marketed, were as follows:

July	$9,865,433	December	$5,276,306
August	12,623,500	January	7,133,428
September	11,712,164	February	9,696,752
October	8,682,589	March	11,185,861
November	6,931,213	April	10,023,029
Total New-York duties collected			$92,780,372
Miscellaneous outpost Customs			2,534,249
Total deposited in N. Y. Treasury Office			$95,314,621

The Export Clearances to foreign ports from New-York for the month of April were:

	April, 1868.	April, 1867.
Domestic Produce	$13,976,761	$16,979,383
Foreign reëxported	762,449	884,213
Gold and Silver	6,095,179	2,261,283
Total April clearances	$20,834,389	$20,124,879

The Exports from New-York of all descriptions from July 1, 1867, to April 30, 1868, were as follows:

	1867-'68. July 1 to Apr. 30.	1866-'67. July 1 to Apr. 30.
Domestic Produce	$141,232,294	$146,587,900
Foreign reëxported	6,683,667	5,242,713
Gold and Silver	48,550,027	25,599,506
Total ten months	$196,465,988	$177,430,119

The Gold-room was firm through the early part of the day, the sales advancing to 139⅞@140@140⅛@140¼ ⅌ cent. There was quite a considerable business done at the top rate, when the market suddenly turned downward to 139⅞@139¾ ⅌ cent. Sales about 3:30 P. M. were at 139¾ ⅌ cent. The Gold for Cash delivery was in fair supply, but balances were carried over at 4@5 ⅌ cent. interest. The *Short* interest in the Room is rather on the increase, though some contracts in this interest were covered to-day under the apprehension that the price may be carried higher by political causes. Opinions differed as widely as yesterday as to the result of the present delay in the Impeachment verdict, and they also differ quite as widely as to the probable effect on the Gold-room of the acquittal or removal of the President. The probability is that the Stock Exchange will be more active, if not better, when the question is at an end, however it may result. The Foreign Exchanges are less firm on actual sales for this day's steamer; transactions on London, 60 days, are reported at 110⅛ ⅌ cent., with a small abatement to the Brokers. The Export demand for Gold Coin has fallen off, and the amount shipped to-day is only $422,000.

The Money market was well supplied to the Brokers at 6 ⅌ cent. on Stocks and 4@5 ⅌ cent. on Gold, the latter with the understanding that they could be used in the settlements of the day. There was a decided improvement from the extreme dullness of yesterday in all departments of the Stock Exchange. The dealers in the Public Funds also did a better business at their Offices on a fair investment inquiry for United States 5-20s, 6s of 1881 and 10-40s. Prices at the close were ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. higher than yesterday. The State Bonds were active on Missouris, Tennessees, &c., the first-named advancing to 90¼ ⅌ cent. The Express Companies were all weak in the Afternoon; Pacific Mail a fraction lower than the morning sales. The Railways were quite animated through most of the day, with a further advance in Michigan Southern and Fort Wayne, and an upward turn to 70@70¼ ⅌ cent. in Erie, and an increased business in New-York Central, the Northwest Stocks, Rock Island, &c. The highest sales of Michigan and Southern were at 86¼@86⅜, and of Fort Wayne at 107@107⅛ ⅌ cent. After the Second regular Board, the Railways were generally weaker, with a selling temper among the operators on Broad-street and in the Long Room.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	103¼	103⅜	Missouri	89⅞	90⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108⅞	109	Northwest	67	67⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s	109⅝	109¾	N. West Pref.	76⅞	77⅜
N. Y. Central	128⅞	128⅛	Rock Island	95	94⅞
Erie	69⅝	69	Fort Wayne	106	107
Hudson	135½	135¼	W. U. Telegraph	38⅛	38
Reading	90⅜	90⅜	M'chants' Union	30⅛	28⅝
Mich. Southern	85	85⅝	St. Paul Pref.	75⅛	75⅝
Ohio and Miss.	30⅜	29⅝	St. Paul Com.	62⅞	63⅛
Pittsburgh	84¼	84¼	Pacific Mail	92⅛	91⅞
Toledo	105¼	105½	American Gold	139⅞	139⅞
Tenn 6s. new	66⅝	66⅞	Bills on London	110⅛	110⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., 1868	142	5-20 coup. 1867	109⅞
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1868	142	5 ⅌ cent. coup., 1871	125
6 ⅌ cent. reg. '81	113¾	End coup., 1871	120
500 & 1,000. 1881	114	5 ⅌ cent. reg., 1874	113
5-20 reg.. 1862	106⅞	5 ⅌ cent. coup., 1874	117
5-20 coup., small	108⅞	End. cou., 1874	115
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	109	10-40 reg.	103¼
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	107	10-40 500 & 1,000	103⅜
5-20 reg., 1865	106½	7 3-10 2d series	107½
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	107¼	7 3-10 3d series	107½
5-20 coup. '65 n. is.	109⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg Bounty Loan	109	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	100
N. Y. coup. B'y Loan	109	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	100
N. Y. 7s., Canal, 1870	102	Illinois war loan	100
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1872	101½	Indiana 6 ⅌ c. War L'n.	96
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1873	101½	Indiana 5 ⅌ c.	92
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1874	102	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1873	94¼
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1875	102¾	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex c.	68⅞
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1877	102½	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c. n. bds	66⅝
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1878	102¼	Virginia 6s., ex-c.	53⅞
N. Y. Canal 5s. 1874	96	Virginia 6s, new bds.	51
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1870	99½	Georgia 6s.	76
Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., 1881	102	Georgia 7s. new bonds	90
Illinois C. bonds 1860	100	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	65¼
Illinois reg.. 1860	100	N. C. 6s. new bonds	64⅝
Ill. 6s. cou.. '79 aft. 1860	100	Missouri 6s	89¼
Ill. 6s. cou.. '79 aft. 1862	100	Mo. 6s. H. & St. Jo. is.	89
Illinois c. 6s, '79 aft. 1865	100	California 7s.	134
Illinois c. 6s '79 aft. 1870	100	Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	136	Chatham	147
Merchants'	119	Bank of the Repub.	117
Mechanics'	127	Bank of N. America	109
Union	117	Hanover	115
America	143	Irving	107
Phenix	106½	Metropolitan	135
Fulton	153	Shoe and Leather	115
National	110	St. Nicholas	105
Merchants' Exch'ge	113	Commonwealth	112
Seventh Ward	110	Importers' & Trad's	125
State of New-York	112	Central National	107
Commerce	121	First National	208¾
Ocean	105½	Fourth National	106⅝
American Exchange	117⅝	Ninth National	109
Pacific	160	Tenth National	103

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93¾	Lack. & West'n. bds.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	95	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	104	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	127	Tol & W. 1st M ex'd	91½
Erie 1st M.. Ex	102	Tol. & W. 2d Mort	80
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	96⅞	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	71½
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888	90⅞	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	76
Buff. N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	96	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	98
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., '69-70	101¾	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	93
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	106	Chi. & R. I. Pac. 1s.	94
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75	98	Morris & Essex 1st M.	97
Harlem 1st M.	98	Morris & Essex 2d M.	86½
Mich. C. 8 ⅌ c. '69-'72	108	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	101½
M. C. new 1st M. 8s. '82	111½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	105
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	113	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	92½	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	94
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	98½	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv.	90
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	91	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	77½
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1870	113	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	100
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94	Chi. & Alton Inc.	91
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	85	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	75
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	79	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	94
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	96½	Ohio & Miss. Con.	85½
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	94
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv.	90	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	88
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. ex. bds.	86	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	95
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. 1st M.	97		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $3,948,132 70; payments, $3,545,361 34; balance, $101,145,656 36. The receipts include for Customs, $475,000; gold notes, $201,000.

The earnings of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company for the quarter ending March 31st, 1868, were:

31st, 1868, were	$352,664
Same period in 1867	226,276
Increase	$126,387

The following are the earnings of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company for April, 1868:

Company for April, 1868	$213,097
April, 1867	168,162
Increase	$44,935

The American Express Company has declared a dividend of $10 ⅌ share, payable May 28.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company's report for April is as follows:

Acres construction lands sold	17,241 for	$168,009
Acres interest fund lands sold	360 for	4,480
Acres free lands sold	2,876 for	41,685
To which add town lot sales		1,430
Cash collected in April		235,412
The receipts in April were:		
From freight		$260,167
Passengers		127,238
Mails		6,358
Rent of road		4,000
Other sources		70,000
Total receipts in month of April, 1868		$467,754
Total receipts in month of April, 1867		420,365

The earnings of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company the first week in May were:

1868	$23,263
1867	18,380
Increase	$4,883

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ The investment demand for CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS continues undiminished. They are now being taken as rapidly as the progress of the work entitles the Company to issue them, and have a prominent position among safe, standard and profitable securities. They bear six per cent. gold interest, and explicitly provide for repayment IN COIN, and are offering at par and back interest from Jan. 1 in currency. Particulars can be learned on application to the General Agents,

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers and dealers in Government Securities.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, No 140 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 14, 1868.

☞ THIS BANK IS NOW ISSUING DEPOSIT RECEIPTS OR CERTIFICATES, payable on demand, bearing 3 and 4 per cent. interest, according to time and amount.

Parties opening active, stationary or collection accounts are invited to communicate with this Bank. Both City and country accounts received.

GEO. T. BAKER, Cashier.

Transfers of Real Estate—May 14.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Allen-st., w. s., No. 199, 25x87	$17,150
Broadway, e. s., No. 84, 31.10x59.3x30.10x60.3	100,000
Broome-st., s. s., No. 205, 25x52	18,000
Division-st., s. s., No. 15, 12.6x¼ blk. to E. B'way	9,800
Leonard-st., n. s., No. 55, 25x100	28,000
Monroe-st., s. s., Nos. 293 and 295, 50x95	27,500
South-st., n. s., 176.7 ft. e. of Pike-slip, 40.10x165	38,500
5th-st., s. s., lot No. 484, Lowland's map of 1857	4,016
18th-st., n. s., lot No. 124, Boyd estate map, 25x92 Referee's sale	5,000
36th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9	8,500
42d-st., s. s., 239.7 ft. w. of 10th-av., 19.7x½ block	10,000
42d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 125x100.5	19,875
50th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5	3,600
52d-st., s. s., 280 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.5	9,600
55th-st., n. s., 85 ft. w. of 8th-av., 40x75x15x25x25x100.5	11,500
56th-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 5th-av., 50x200.10	44,000
57th-st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of 5th-av., 50x200.10	31,000
58th-st., n. s., 106.5 ft. w. of Av. A, 100x100.4	13,000
76th-st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of 3d-av., 75x102.2	8,100
78th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Madison-av., 23x102.2	5,600
80th-st., n. s., 425 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x100	4,200
94th-st., s. s., 310 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.8	16,000
1st-av., w. s., 46.1 ft. s. of 12th-st., 45.10x100	25,000
1st-av. and 87th-st., s. e. cor., 100.8x106	9,000
2d-av., e. s., 20 ft. s. of 56th-st., 25x48x2x16x23x64	14,500
2d-av., e. s., 165 ft. s. of 124th-st., 65x86.3	3,400
2d-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 56th-st., 12.6x95	8,000
3d-av., w. s., 37.11 ft. s. of 56th-st., 12.6x95	8,000
4th-av., e. s., 48.9 ft. n. of 36th-st., 25x100.5	60,000
4th-av. and 38th-st., n. w. corner, 24.11x80	62,500
5th-av., w. s., 49.11 ft. n. of 130th-st., 50x110	13,000
10th-av., e. s., (lot No. 101, Smith's map of 1825,) 22.4x100, half share	7,000

Leases Recorded.

Barrow-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Hudson-st., 25x110.7, 21 years, per year	$375
Broome-st., No. 126, 1st floor, &c., 5 years, per year	750
Greenwich-st., No. 318, hotel { 5 years, per year	3,600
{ 4 years, per year	4,000
James-st., No. 3, with stores of Nos. 1 and 1½, 4 years, per year	750
2d-st., No. 120, 5 years, per year	1,980
5th-st., No. 529, 5 years, per year	960
49th-st., n. s., 117 ft. w. of 5th-av., 43x100.5x35x92, 21 years, per year	700
125th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 8th-av., livery stable, 5 years, per year	600
Avenue B, No. 95, store, &c., 2 years, per year	660
4th-av. and 24th-st., Ashland House Hotel, 5 years, per year	12,800

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Atlantic-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Powers-st., 20.11x92.4	$4,000
Bergen-st., n. e. s., 148.3 ft. s. e. of Court-st., 25x100.4	2,000
Bridge-st., 175 ft. w. of, and Front-st., 137.11 ft. s. of, 9.11x40.1x16x40.2x9.11x16	700
Broadway, n. s., 175 ft. e. of 8th-st., 0.10⅝x87.1	nom.
Broadway, n. s., 125.8 ft. e. of 8th-st., 25x83 8	3,250
Broadway, e. s., 23 ft. n. Kossuth-st., 23x100	400
Broadway, e. s., 23 ft. n. of Kossuth-st., 23x100	1,000
Columbia-st., w. s., 90 ft. n. of Atlantic-st., 22.6x75	2,300
Columbia-st., w. s., 90 ft. n. of Atlantic-st., 22.6x75	5,950
Elliot-place, e. s., 510.5 ft. s. of Dekalb-av., 20x100	12,500
Hayward-st. and Marcy-av., n. e. cor., 525x200x440x20x85x180 } Hayward-st. and Marcy-av., s. e. cor., 200x525 } Middletons-st. and Marcy-av., s. e. cor., 206x525 } Gwinnett-st. and Marcy-av., s. e. cor. 76.9x525 }	65,000
Hickory-st., n. s., 180 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 20x100	3,000
Hoyt-st., e. s., 26 ft. s. of Union-st., 20x90	5,000
High-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Hudson-av., 25x197.0½	275
Johnson-st., s. s., extending to Bleecker-st. and Greene-av., 40 lots, q. c.	2,000
Leonard-st., e. s., 80 ft. s. of Devoe-st., 75x20x25x.08x37, q. c. } Leonard-st., e. s., 21 ft. s. of Devoe-st., 59x75, q. c. }	500
Macdougal-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Howard-av., 0.3x100.3, q. c.	50
Middle-st., s. w. s., 175 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x100	1,000
Orchard-st., e. s., 225 ft. n. of 3d-st., 25x100	1,375
Rapelyea-st., n. s., 89 ft. w. of Henry-st., 60x100 } Rapelyea-st., s. s., 64.6 ft. e. of Manhasset-place, 64.6x80 }	7,800
Skillman-st. and Lafayette-av., n. e. corner, 100x158x100x158.4	2,000
Spencer-st., w. s., 323 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 16.8x100	3,800
Spencer-st. and Willoughby-av., s. e. corner, 90x200	8,215
Spencer-st., e. s., 357.9 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x100	nom.
Stanton-st., w. s., 39 ft. s. of Concord-st., 20x50.3	5,150
Union-st., n. s., 227.6 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 100x137.6	40,000
Van Buren-st., s. s., 305 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 20x97.3	8,200
Van Buren-st., s. s., 265 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 20x96.11	8,100
Warren-st. and Perry-av., n. e. cor., 18.5x62.5x5.10x64.11	350
North 2d-st., n. s., 302.5½ ft. e. of Union-av., 25x87.9¾	800
3d-st. and North 7th-st., n. w. cor., 100x200	9,425
North 3d-st., s. w. s., lot No. 91 Poppleton's Map	3,000
3d-st. and North 2d-st., n. w. cor., 100x200	6,400
South 6th-st., n. s., 308 ft. e. of 5th-st., 20.4x100	13,000
North 7th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 3d-st., 30x79, irregular	1,200
North 7th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 7th-st., 25x100	—
38th-st., n. e. s., 154.1 ft. s. e. of 8th-av., 10x200.4	920
39th-st., s. s., 109 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x100.2	420
40th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 6th av., 100x100.2	3,500
40th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th-av., 250x100.2 } 40th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av., 125x100.2 } 39th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 6th-av., 100x100.2 } 6th-av. and 39th-st., s. e. corner, 100x100.2 } 6th-av. and 39th-st., s. w. corner, 100x100 }	5,250
Atlantic-av., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Vanderbilt-av., 25x100	2,200
Atlantic-av., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Vanderbilt-av., 25x100	2,300
Central-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Suydam-st., 175x100	7,500
Franklin-av., e. s., 60 ft. s. of Madison-st., 20x90	7,500
Green-av., s. s., 290 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 20x76.6	8,000
Kent-av., lot No. 31, Johnson Map	3,500
Norman-av., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Oakland-st., 25x95	1,000
Paca-av., e. s., lots Nos. 81, 67, Thatford's Map	1,000
Tompkins-av. and Sandford-st., s. e. cor., 50x90	2,600
Washington-av., e. s., 202 ft. s. of Gates-av., 50x119	25,000
4th-av. and 39th-st., s. w. cor., 50.2x100	1,000
5th-av., n. s., 26.10½ ft. w of Howard-av., 75x25x110.6x25.7½	3,500
8th-av. and 45th-st., s. w. cor., 350x100.2	1,110
Lot No. 36 Mesrole map	250

Leases Recorded.

Grand-st., No. 64, house, &c., 5 years, per year	$1,200
South 1st-st., No. 95, second story, 5 years, per year	500

New Lots.

Locust-st., e. s., 600 ft. n. of 3d-st., 50x150	$1,400
3d-av., termination of, adj. Bennett's, 484x152	15,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

South 5th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Jersey-av., 20x95	$6,500

Hudson City.

Zabriskie-av., s. s., lot No. 2, plot No. 12, block No. 11, 25x100	$875
Zabriskie-av., s. s., lot No. 2, plot No. 14, block No. 11, 25x100	600
Webster-av., cor. of Warren-st., lots Nos. 43 and 44, each 25x100	4,000
Clinton-av., w. s., near Franklin-st., lot No. 154, 25x100	131
Morris-st., cor. Washington-av., 25x107	4,000
Franklin-st., n. s., 100.1 ft. e. of Clark-av., 5x—	2,550
Lots Nos. 7 and 8, block 1, Hudson Grove Map, each 25x100	600

Hoboken.

Grand-st., w. s., lot No. 23, block No. 70 Coster estate 25x100	$500

Bergen.

Bramhall-av., s. s., 365 ft. w. of Ocean-st., 50x100	$1,250
Bramhall-av., s. s., 315 ft. w. of Ocean-st., 50x100	1,250
Oxford-av., s. s., lot No. 70, block No. 1	325

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday May 14, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	7,209	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	12,231
Cornmeal, bbls	1,872	Pork, bbls	413
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs	25
Wheat, bushels	50,742	Lard, pkgs	126
Corn, bushels	62,047	Beer, tcs. and bbls	....
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	....
Oats, bushels	17,700	Petroleum, bbls	764

ASHES—Continue quiet at $8 50 for Pots, and $11 25@$11 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in better request, including Java at 23c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17½c.; Rio, 9c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; Jamaica, 15c.@15½c.; Domingo, 14½c.@15½c., all in gold, ⅌ lb; sales, 5,100 bags.

COTTON—Has been fairly active at an advance of about 1c. ⅌ lb. The sales add up 3,671 bales, including 520 bales to spinners, 1,297 bales to speculators, 1,737 bales to shippers, and 117 in transit.

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	28	28¼	28¼@28½
Good Ordinary	29	29¼	29¼@29½
Low Middling	30	30¼	30¼@30½
Middling	31	31¼	31¼@31½
Good Middling	32	32¼	32¼@32½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	4,289
Receipts last week	4,047
Receipts preceding week	4,130
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	332,866
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	560,388
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	197,728
Exports since Sept. 1	351,425
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	77,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,083,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,691,500
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,331,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,531,000
Exports same time 1866-7	1,254,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	205,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	865,000

EGGS—Have been in fair demand and firm in price, including Jersey, extra brands, 24c.@24½c.; State and Pennsylvania, 23c.@24c.; Ordinary Western, 22c.@23c.; Western, by Express, 22c.@23½c.; Southern, 22c.@23c.; Canada, 22c.@23c., ⅌ dozen.

FRUIT—Apples are scarce and in request at firmer rates. We quote: Apples, Roxbury Russets, $5 50@$6; Apples, Golden Russets, $5@$5 50; Apples, Baldwins, $5 50@$6; Cranberries, $7@$10, ⅌ bbl. Dried Apples are doing better. Peaches, both peeled and unpeeled, are in improved demand at higher rates. We quote: New Apples, State, 8½c.@8¾c.: new Apples, Western, 7c.@8c.; new Apples, Southern, 5c.@6c.; Peaches, new Southern, 18c.@20c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 12c.@13c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 8½c.@9½c.; Cherries, new pitted, 33c.@35c.; Blackberries, 14c.@15; Raspberries, 38c.@40; Plums, 34c.@35c. ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been rather more freely offered and purchased, since our last at essentially unchanged prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,700 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 35@$9 35; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $9 50@$10; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10@$10 75, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 85@$10 35 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 35@$9 35
Extra State	9 50@10 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 35@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 85@10 35
Extra Ohio. trade and family brands	10 40@14 00
Extra Genesee	10 80@14 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 25@16 75

Southern Flour continues quiet at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 480 bbls. at $10@$11 10 for poor to fair, and $11 10@$15 50 for fair to very superior extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour is in moderate demand but unsettled in price; sales have been reported of 1,000 sacks at $11 75@$13 75 for extras, ⅌ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in fair request and firmer at $8 10@$10 for inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Corn Meal is quiet to-day at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey; $5 40@$5 50 for Western; $5 50 for City, and $6 40@$6 50 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active to-day, the export demand having been checked by the advance in freights, and the market closed in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 79,000 bushels, including Amber (Winter) Canada at $2 54@$2 56, in bond; White Michigan at $3 20; No. 1 Spring at $2 46@$2 48; No. 2 Spring at $2 37@$2 39, chiefly at $2 38; No. 3 Spring at $2 32; very inferior Spring at $2 20; Amber Pennsylvania on private terms; and White California at $3 08 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in moderate request, closing heavily, influenced, in part, by the rise in ocean freights, which operated against free export movements. Sales have been reported of 58,500 bushels, at $1 16½@$1 18½, chiefly at $1 17, for New Mixed Western, in store and afloat; $1 17@$1 18, closing at $1 18, for Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered; $1 22@$1 24 for New Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern, and $1 20@$1 24 for prime White Western and Southern ⅌ bushel. Rye and Barley have not varied much. Of Barley Malt sales have been reported of $15,000 bushels, at from $2 18@$2 30, the latter an extreme rate; and of Canada Peas, 6,000 bushels, in bond for export, at about $1 50 ⅌ bushel. Oats have been moderately dealt in, to-day, opening a shade higher, but closing decidedly heavy and irregular in price; sales have been reported of 57,500 bushels Western at 87½c.@88c. delivered, closing with only 87½c. bid ⅌ bushel. Beans are dull and without sales on which to base quotation; we quote, nominally, Beans, Marrows, prime new, $5 60@$5 70; Beans, Mediums, prime new, $5 40@$5 60; Beans, Kidneys, prime new, $5 80@$5 90; Peas, Canada, in bond, $1 45@$1 50, ⅌ bushel. The *Albany Argus* of this morning gives the following list of grain boats as having passed Fultonville during the 24 hours ending 10 A. M., May 13, 1868: E. D. Case, Oswego, oats and flour; Austin Scott, Oswego, wheat; G. C. Potter, Oswego, corn; Thomas Kingsford, Oswego, corn; J. Bizolain, Buffalo, wheat; Addie, Oswego, wheat; T. F. Perry, Oswego, wheat and corn; B. Van Alstine, Lyons, malt; George Traver, Geneva, wheat; Lexington, Buffalo, wheat; D. C. Parshall, Buffalo, corn; Susquehanna, Buffalo, wheat; V. E. Bailey, Buffalo, wheat; Merchants, Buffalo, corn.

HAY—North River Bale has been in moderate request at 80c.@85c. for shipping, and $1 25@$1 60 for poor to very choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw continues in demand at 80c.@$1 05 for short and long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been very dull, including American at 10c.@40c. for new; older growths, 5c.@20c., and foreign at 20c.@40c. ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; good to prime, 20c.@30c.; choice to fancy, 35c.@40c. Eastern, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; prime to choice, 25c.@35c. Wisconsins, common to fancy, 20c.@45c. Michigans, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; good to prime, 25c.@35c. Yearlings of all grades, 10c.@20c.; old Olds, 5c.@10c. Foreign—Canadians, 10c.@40c.; Bavarians, 25c.@35c.; Belgians, 20c.@25c., ⅌ lb.

LUMBER—Has been in fair demand at uniform prices. The Albany *Argus* says: "Trade in the district is restricted by want of assorted stock. The receipts so far by the Erie Canal of newly-shipped Lumber has been less than 2,000,000 feet, but before the week ensuing shall have elapsed a fair supply is expected. There was a fair attendance of buyers yesterday, but, for the cause we have stated, but little was done. The deliveries here of Lumber, &c., shipped last season cover about 4,500,000 feet. At Chicago the receipts are very large. For the week ending May 5 they were 27,361,000 feet, and of which the *Tribune* says: 'Not since Chicago has been a port have the receipts been so large as they were the past week.' But the receipts for the week following would be still larger, aggregating on the 6th and three following days 30,490,000 feet."

LEATHER—Sole has been in demand at unchanged figures.

MOLASSES—Has been in fair request, including Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; Cuba at 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 85c.@95c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet, including Spirits Turpentine at 58c.@60c. ⅌ gallon; Crude at $5@$5 25; Resin at $3 20@$10 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 12@$4 12; Pitch at $3 37@$3 50 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been inactive, including Crude Whale at 78c.@80c.; Bleached Whale at 85c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 18; Lard Oil at $1 25@$1 60; Red Oil at 75c.@$1 10; Linseed Oil at $1 15@$1 18; Olive, $2 40@$2 50 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been rather more sought after at 13½c.@14c. for Crude in bulk; 18½c.@19½c. for do. in bbls.; 28c.@31c. for Refined, in bond, and 33½c.@34½c. for Refined, free, ⅌ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes in very liberal supply, and although the demand is light, the market is firm, and shows no signs of weakening. We quote: Peach Blows, $4 75@$5; Prince Alberts, $4 50@$4 62; Jackson Whites, $4@$4 25; Mercers, $4 75@$5; Chili Reds, $4@$4 25; New Bermudas, $10; Onions, Red, $7@$9; Onions, yellow, $7@$9; Bermuda, ⅌ bbl., $8; Turnips, Russia, ⅌ bbl., $4 50@$5; Peas, Southern, ⅌ crate, $3@$4; Tomatoes, ⅌ box, 75c.@$1.

POULTRY AND GAME—Turkeys and Fowls are in better demand. Geese and ducks are plenty, and sell slowly. We quote: *Live Poultry*—Turkeys, ⅌ lb., 24c.@25c.; Fowls, ⅌ lb., 20c.@22c.; Geese, ⅌ pair, $1 25@$1 50; Ducks, ⅌ lb., $1@$1 25; Pigeons, ⅌ dozen, $1 25@$1 75.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull and heavy all day. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,900 bbls., in lots, at $28 37@$28 50, closing at $28 40, cash, for New Western; $27 25@$27 50 for old Mess; $24 25@$25 for Prime Mess; $27@$27 12 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 500 bbls. New Mess, June, seller, at $28 50@$28 60 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are more active and steady. Sales equal to 425 pkgs. at 17½c.@18½c., chiefly at 18c., for Hams; 20c.@22c. for bagged do.; and 13½c.@14c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon continues quiet at 14½c.@15c. for Cumberland Cut; 16c.@16½c. for Short Rib; 16½c.@16⅝c. for Long Clear, and 17½c.@17½c. for Short Clear, ⅌ lb.; sales have been reported of 50 boxes. Lard has been in fair demand at rather firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 860 tcs. and bbls., at 18½c.@19c. for poor to choice. Beef is inactive at $15@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 180 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive, including Prime Mess at $35@$39 and India Mess at $40@$43 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams continue quiet at $35@$36 50 ⅌ bbl.; sales 119 bbls. The week's business in Butter and Cheese Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus:

The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 7,316 packages, which are remarkably light and barely sufficient for local wants. The Cheese factories are now in full operation, which will cut off the supply of Welsh Tubs, and, as Butter has assumed sufficient color to admit of packing in firkins, State half Tubs will greatly diminish in quantity. Western Butter has been and will be in small supply for some weeks, as the home and Southwestern demand will for a time absorb the bulk of the make. The market has been unsettled and irregular during the week, but at the close is quite firm at our quotations, and a more steady demand and better feeling prevail. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh pails, State and Jersey, ⅌ lb.	45	@50
Pennsylvania, ⅌ lb, fresh pails	45	@50
State, firkins, ⅌ lb.		none.
State, half-firkin, tubs, ⅌ lb.	39	@42
Welsh, tubs, ⅌ lb.	37	@40
Western Reserve, tubs, ⅌ lb.	35	@38
Illinois and Wisconsin, tubs, ⅌ lb.	30	@36

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 3,277 boxes, a considerable proportion of which is new-crop fodder or hay cheese. The quality and make of a portion of this stock is quite inferior, but it is taken for export at prices ranging from 14c.@17c. as in quality and order. We shall revise our quotation list the coming week to accord with the change in the season. The season for old-crop Cheese is about closing, the stock being reduced to a very low point, and we trust next week to be able to chronicle the beginning of the season for another crop, which we hope will be of a more remunerative character to the trade than the one near its close. If the unfair and grossly incorrect system of telegraphing English market prices shall be wiped out, and the truth given instead, the greatest cause of loss of interest in handling the crop, to the receivers of this market, will have been removed, and the magnitude and importance of the Cheese interest imperatively calls for a complete change in this regard. We quote:

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb	16	@17
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ⅌ lb.	15	@16
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb.	15	@16
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	10	@14½
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	7	@10½

SUGARS—Have been in lively request and more firmly held. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,270 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10⅝c.@13⅞c., and 210 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@13½c., ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in active demand at from 14½c.@17c. ⅌ lb. Messrs. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed and Granulated Sugar, 16⅞c.; Ground Sugar, 16⅞c.; White Sugar—A, 15⅞c.; Yellow Sugar—C, 15½c., cash, ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 95,000 lbs. Tallow at 12c.@12 3-16c; 58,000 lbs. Stearine at 17½c.@19c; 35,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@12c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been rather more sought after at previous figures.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 62,500 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at 5d.@5¾d., closing at 5¾d. ⅌ bushel. For London, 1000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. For Glasgow, by steamer, 15,000 bushels wheat at 6½d; 7,500 bushels Corn at 6d.; and 6,000 bushels Peas at 6d. ⅌ bushel.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family, by a young woman, as lady's maid and seamstress: understands hair-dressing and dressmaking; or would have no objection to take care of a grown child; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE number of first-class servants, cooks, washers and ironers; general houseworkers, &c., &c. Apply at the NEW-YORK EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 1,288 Broadway, near 34th-st. Employers no charge till suited.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN A situation as cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; can furnish the best of City references, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 263 4th-av., in the store, one door from 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as plain cook in a small private family; has good reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 139 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman as nurse for an invalid, either male or female, or would take the duties of housekeeper; is not afraid of work; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; no objection to the country for the Summer months; first-class references from last place. Call at No. 345 East 23d-st., second floor front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress; has no objection to chamberwork if required; best of City reference; has no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 567½ 3d-av., between 39th and 40th sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as infant's nurse, or to take the entire charge of grown children; is neat and clean in her habits; excellent City reference from her last place. Call at No. 122 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as a good waitress and chambermaid, or chambermaid and seamstress; best of City reference: country preferred. Call at No. 247 East 25th-st., corner of 2d av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman a situation as nurse; can take charge of a baby or grown children, or would go to Europe with a family; good City references. Call for two days at No. 329 East 16th-st., near Livingston-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as a good, plain cook: will assist with washing and ironing; best City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 216 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as thorough chambermaid and to assist with the washing; would like to go to the country for the Summer with a family; satisfactory references given. Call at No. 327 East 16th-st., near Livingston-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN a situation as first-class cook, or to do general housework in a small family; best City reference given; no objections to the country. Call or address Mrs. MYERS, No. 398 6th-av., top floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler and Wilson's machine; no objection to the country for the Summer; has good City reference. Call at No. 212 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, capable girl, to do cooking or general housework; is respectful and economical; a good cook, first-rate washer and ironer, and well recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business, and will be found competent; is a good baker of bread; City reference. Call at No. 139 7th-av., near 20th-st., for this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist in the washing; no objection to the country; good City references. Call at No. 107 West 18th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; best of City references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 333 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, with good City reference, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; has no objections to the country for the Summer. Apply at 132 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress; the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., top floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, who has lately landed, a situation as laundress, maid, or general houseworker. Call at No. 5 Hester-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing; has good City reference. Call at No. 417 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A Scotch woman; willing to assist with the washing; no objection to the country; five years' reference. No. 20 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG American woman a situation as housekeeper or lady's maid; understands all kinds of sewing; understands French. Call at No. 325 West 42d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress; has no objections to the country; can give the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 134 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups and jellies; good references. Call for two days at No. 115 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; UNDERstands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 159 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; has three years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework, or chambermaid and washing; country or City; good City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as waitress; would be willing to do chamberwork; has five years' City reference from last place. Call at No 402 East 12th-st., one door from 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable girl for chamberwork and laundress; is a splendid laundress; City or country. Call for two days at No. 159 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced woman for the country as cook; North River preferred; in a private family or boarding house. Call at No. 242 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as governess, or would go as housekeeper. Call at No. 302 East 26th-st., 2d-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL OF 17 A SITUation as child's nurse, and do light chamberwork. Call for two days at No. 65 East Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN A situation for a woman who has been in her employ for ten years, as cook in a small family or to take charge of a house during a family's absence; the woman is an excellent cook and thoroughly reliable. Application may be made at No. 17 West 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, family washing to do at her own home; understands her business in all its branches; can flute neatly; particular attention paid to family washing. Address MARY RILEY, No. 329 West 26th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take full charge of an infant from its birth, and can furnish five years' good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 341 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as good plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; has four years' of the best of City reference from her last place; no objection to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at No. 212 West 41st-st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses and work on Wheeler and Wilson's machine: no objection to take charge of a growing child. Can be seen for two days at No. 45 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; can make all kinds of desserts; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 250 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant girl, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to wait on a lady and sew; no objections to the country; best of City references. Inquire at No. 281 West 25th-st., second floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands all kinds of good cooking; could assist in the washing if required; no objection to the country; four years' City references. Call for two days at No. 244 West 29th-st., in the candy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID, by a very respectable Protestant young woman; is a good seamstress; can cut and fit, and operate on a machine; understands hairdressing, &c.; willing to travel; best City references; country or City. Office No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable young women, sisters; one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid; understand their business thoroughly; the best of City reference from their last place, where they have lived four years. Call at No. 85 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as good plain cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; good references. Call for two days, at No. 150 West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS WHO THOROUGHly understand their business, situations—one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference; no objection to the country. No. 218 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 241 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., Room 12.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and understands all kinds of meats, soups, fish and game; has first-class reference. Can be seen till suited at No. 338 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook and assist with the washing and ironing; has excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 239 East 29th-st. No objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation in a private family as nurse to growing children. Can be seen at her present employer's No. 29 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Thursday and Friday of this week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children: is willing and obliging; good City references; no objection to go to the country. Call for two days at 118 East 8th-st., St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid, and assist in washing and ironing, in a private family; best City reference. Call or address, for two days, at No. 224 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; would take a pastry cook place for a Summer house or hotel; has the best of City reference. Call at No 263 West 27th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as waitress and chambermaid; she is willing to assist with any other work; country calls preferred; the best City reference. Call at No. 146 West 18th-st. place.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, (Protestant,) a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good plain cook and a good baker, or will do general housework in City or country good City references. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and assist with washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 130 West 19th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as thorough waitress or chamberworker: excellent City reference given, City or country. Call or address No. 51 Canal-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as plain cook and to assist with the washing or laundress; reference given. Can be seen at No. 132 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS first-rate cook: is an excellent baker and would assist in washing; has the best of City reference. Call at 46th-st. and 2d-av., first high stoop.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and fine washer; the best of City references can be given. Call for two days at No. 23 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid or waitress; understands the duties of either; can give undoubted reference. Apply at No. 253 6th-av., corner 16th-st., in the butcher's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as first-class laundress and excellent fluter; has excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 154 West 15th-st., from 1 to 5 P. M.

WANTED—BY TWO VERY COMPETENT girls, situations in the City or country; one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse. Call at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist with growing children; best City reference given. Call or address No. 85 6th-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 405 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with washing; has six years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 332 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant girl, as chambermaid or waitress; a family in the country preferred; good reference. Apply at No. 45 3d-av., from 11 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER in the country, by a widow, or as seamstress; wishes a permanent situation. Address A. L. HARMAN, Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class cook; is willing to go in the country for the Summer months; has good City reference. Call at No. 104 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, RESPECTABLE girl, a situation to do general housework; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 128 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork and fine washing and ironing; understands her business in all its branches. Call for two days at No. 160 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION FOR a little nurse girl in some nice family, where the child would be well treated. Call at No. 362 7th-av., near 33d-st., front room, over the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; can cut, fit and do all kinds of plain sewing; best of City reference. Address No. 113 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress, or would assist with chamberwork; has good City reference; would be willing to go in the country. Call at 161 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL A situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 113 East 29th-st.; can give the best City references.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS, TOgether, to go to the country; one as cook, who is a good baker; the other as waitress; have good City reference. Apply at No. 159 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS BY one who thoroughly understands her business; first-class City references. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 115 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A woman with good references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 85 East Broadway for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 372 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 8 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Division sts., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COPYIST OR cashier in an office by a young lady. Address Box No. 122 Williamsburg Post Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to do housework for a small family; has good City reference. Call at No. 223 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON A situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Call at No. 321 East 25th-st.

A LADY LEAVING FOR EUROPE wishes to procure a situation for her chambermaid; who is capable of waiting at table or sewing if necessary; best recommendation given by her present employer. Apply at No. 114 5th-av.

SUMMER HOUSES AND PRIVATE FAMilies supplied with experienced meat and pastry cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, scrub girls, vegetable cooks, &c., at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., near 25th-st.

AN AMERICAN LADY, WITH UNEXCEPtionable reference, fully experienced in all branches of housekeeping, desires a situation in some good family, either in New-York or vicinity. Address for three days HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S WASHING and ironing done at No. 209 West 26th-st.; good City reference if required. Call or address Mrs. GARDNER.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A man leaving his place in consequence of his employer selling out; has seven years' reference. Call or address No. 50 Washington-square, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a Protestant young man; has good City reference; no objection to go in the country. Address a note for HENRY, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman; understands his business in all its branches; is an excellent driver and groom; understands clipping horses in the neatest style; is of sober, quiet and industrious habits; willing and obliging; first class reference. Apply at Campbell's saddlery store, 50 4th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man, a Scotchman, who is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; can give the very best references as to character and capability; none need apply unless wanting a first-class man to fill a first-class situation. Apply to J. BUIST, No. 807 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman, or coachman and gardener, with a gentleman in the country; he thoroughly understands his business, and can come highly recommended from his last employer. Address T. F., Box No. 296 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AND wife, situations; the man as coachman and plain vegetable gardener; wife as good family cook; both understand their business thoroughly; no incumbrance; good City reference. Address J. S. D., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a respectable young man, single, who thoroughly understands his business; the best of testimonials will be given from former employers; the country preferred. Can be seen or address A. B., No. 6 West 19th-st., near 5th-av., at private stable, for two days.

WANTED.—AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG GENtleman will accompany a family to Europe as valet or traveling companion; is thoroughly familiar with the details of travel; references. Address TRAVELER, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; understands his business; can drive four if required; good City references. Address COACHMAN, for two days, at the harness store No. 305 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AND HIS wife, situations; one as first-class gardener, and the other as first-class cook, if her services are required; good references. Address, for two weeks, E. J. TRYON, No. 87 Chambers-st., New-York.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., 25th-st., situations for a large number of first-class servants, suitable to fill all situations; ladies' maids, cooks of all kinds, young girls for housework, chambermaids, nurses, &c.

WANTED—A GROOM AND COACHMAN'S situation, by a single young man, who wishes to travel with a gentleman; has the best of City references; is willing and obliging. Address P. G., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single, sober man, thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; has the best City references from his last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 20 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man of considerable experience, a situation as law clerk, copyist, assistant book-keeper, barkeeper, &c.; salary not so much an object as a respectable position. Address S. G., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single, sober man; thoroughly understands his business, and will be found willing and obliging; has the best City references from his last employer. Address J. S., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as groom and to assist in gardening; willing to make himself generally useful; has good reference from his last employer. Call or address WALLACE, No. 111 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a professional man on fruit and flower culture; willing to be generally useful; reliable reference given. Can be seen in person four days or apply by note to J. FANNING, No. 339 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A single young man, who understands his business in all its branches; has the best of City references. Call on or address D. J. D., at Young & Elliott's, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a competent man in all respects; has no objection to the country: has the best of City reference. Address for two days L. G., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN ENGLISHman and wife; man as coachman, woman as laundress or to do chamberwork; good City references; no objection to the country. Address for two days, R. STARLING, No. 353 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A steady single young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and can also work in a garden; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Address C, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN HAVING TWO coachmen, and only use for one, a situation for the other; is a good groom and driver and never drinks; he is all any person could desire to find. Call at No. 14 West 50th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN; is a first-class groom and a good, careful driver; has good reference; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Call or address T. T., Box 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A POSITION BY A YOUNG MAN, 22 years of age, in a wholesale or manufacturing business; good reference will be given and a few thousand dollars furnished to perfectly responsible parties. Address, with full particulars, C. C., Box 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN to take care of horses; understands gardening, and can make himself generally useful; has good reference from his last place. Address, for two days, B. F., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man; best City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address J. R. K., Station H.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business; three years' reference from his last employer. Call or address No. 1,252 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

SUMMER HOUSE OR PRIVATE FAMily. Wanted by an experienced waiter, a situation, who can carve and understand the management of a dining room, at 404 Sixth-av., near 24th st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PERSON ACQUAINTED WITH the lumber trade and qualified by his experience and knowledge to undertake the sale of valuable white pine lands, most advantageously located in Pennsylvania. Address, with references and statement of precedents, N. R., Post Office Box No. 4,695.

WANTED—AN ARCHITECTURAL draughtsman for Cleveland, Ohio; one experienced in church architecture preferred; must be capable of taking charge of the office. HATFIELD, Architect, No. 31 Pine-st.

WANTED—IN AN OLD AND WELL-KNOWN cloth house an experienced salesman with a large trade which he can control; no inexperienced person need apply. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 1,753 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—AN HONEST AND ACTIVE YOUNG man, with some knowledge of book-keeping, to take charge of the office of a gas-light company; salary $600 per annum, with prospect of increase. Address immediately W. R. B., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—A YOUNG man living with his parents, and one who is correct in figures, can hear of a situation by addressing in own handwriting, E. C., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO LIVE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., as nurse, a respectable young woman, capable of taking care of an infant. Call between 9 and 12 A. M., at No. 66 Union-place.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Add's A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

DRY GOODS

E. F. MANY & CO.,

Nos. 14 & 16 FOURTH-AV.,

a few doors below Cooper Institute,

having made extensive additions to their store, are now opening a large assortment in new patterns of

ENGLISH VELVETS,

BODY BRUSSELS,

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,

THREE PLIES,

INGRAINS.

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS, &c., &c.,

also Hair, Husk, Moss, and Excelsior Mattresses, Feathers, Bolsters, Pillows, &c.

Gilt and Walnut Cornices, Window Shades, Hollands, &c.

—DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES,—

RIBBONS, VELVETS,

LACES, EMBROIDERIES,

HOSIERY, GLOVES.

Small wares and Fancy Goods. A full assortment at popular prices. W. J. ELGER,

No. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MILLINERY.

GREAT OPENING OF SPRING MILLINERY, THIS DAY.—Ladies' bonnets, hats and children's hats. Immense display this day. L. BINNS, Milliner, No. 577 Broadway. Remember, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

CARPETS.

BAILEY BROTHERS,

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 195 Fulton-av., opposite Flatbush-av., Brooklyn.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL of from $10,000 to $20,000, in the business of manufacturing the finest known brands of wines and champagnes. The vineyards are stocked with the best wine-making grapes, and will produce from 25,000 to 30,000 gallons of wine.

For particulars address, with real name, A. S., Post-office Drawer No. 96, Rochester, N. Y.

A YOUNG MAN AT PRESENT EMPLOYED as foreman in a large manufacturing establishment in this City, desires to start in business; he desires a special partner who will furnish $3,000; reference given and required. Address BUSINESS, *Tribune* Office.

BILLIARD ROOM TO LET—SIZE ROOM 80 feet long, neatly fitted up with four marble bed tables; rent $850, or exchange for real estate. Inquire of M. JONES, No. 407 Grand-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF VERY FINE BAY carriage horses; 8 years old; 15¼ hands high, safe, reliable, and good travelers. May be seen and tried at private stable, No. 154 West 31st-st.

DONKEYS.—FOR SALE, A PAIR OF SMALL imported donkeys, with side-saddles and double harness. They have been used for two years by children. Can be seen at private stable, No. 34 West 2[illegible]-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE WHITE COCKADE. Characters by Messrs. Charles Fisher, J. H. Stoddart, B. T. Ringgold, J. B. Polk, J. C. Williamson, W. J. Leonard, B. Durand, Mrs. Jennings, Miss Kate Ranoe, Miss Annie Ward, Miss Mary Barrett, and others.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LOST. Characters by Messrs. John Dyott, G. C. Boniface, Charles Hale, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. G. G. Boniface, Miss Lillie Eldridge and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
CROWN DIAMONDS—ENGLISH OPERA. By the Richings Opera Company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Emilie Rigl, Miss M. Blake, Miss Lillie Whiting and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
CONNIE SOOGAH. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
PARIS AND HELEN and TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
JONATHAN BRADFORD, NOBODY'S CHILD, JENNY LIND. Leading characters by Mr. W. H. Whalley.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
HUMORISTS AND VOCALISTS.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
PIANO CONCERT. By the Blind Negro Tom.

UNION LEAGUE HALL,
Madison-av., corner of 26th-st.
READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE. By Mrs. Prosser.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION of PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF CELEBRATED PAINTINGS.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session yesterday.

In the House, a joint resolution was passed authorizing the Secretary of War to sell at auction the site of Fort Covington, in Baltimore, embracing twenty-three acres of land. A bill was passed appropriating $47,000 to pay certain indebtedness of the Agricultural Department. Several private relief bills were also passed. The Committee on Public Lands reported an amendment to the bill previously amended by the Senate relative to certain contemplated railroads in Michigan. The amendment provides for the forfeiture of the land granted to the Marquette and Ontonagon Railroad Company unless ten miles of the road shall have been completed before Jan. 1, 1869, and ten miles each succeeding year. The bill providing for the admission of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana and Alabama to representation in Congress was taken up. Mr. PRUYN addressed the House in opposition to the measure, and was followed by Mr. BROOKS on the same side. Messrs. BINGHAM, FARNSWORTH and BROOMALL defended the bill. A motion to erase the word "Alabama" wherever it occurred in the bill was negatived—yeas 60, nays 74. Mr. STEVENS then closed the debate, after which the bill was passed by a party vote—yeas 108, nays 35. Mr. JENCKES, from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported a bill to regulate the civil service, and spoke for an hour in support of it. Its consideration was postponed to June 3. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL.

The United States steamer *Saginaw*, Capt. MITCHELL, will be engaged this Summer in making surveys along the shore of Alaska and the islands acquired by the United States under the late treaty with Russia.

Judge WILLIAMS, of the Illinois Circuit Court, decided on Tuesday, that the law passed by the Illinois Legislature in June last, authorizing a tax on National Bank shares, is constitutional. The case will probably go to the Supreme Court.

CHARLES M. JEFFERDS, who murdered JOHN WALTON and JOHN W. MATTHEWS in this City on the night of June 30, 1860, was killed by some unknown person yesterday in the State Prison at Sing Sing, where he was imprisoned for life. He is supposed to have had some money in his possession, to rob him of which was the motive of his assailant. An inquest will be held to-day.

The large cotton mill at Fall River, Mass., owned by the Fall River Manufacturing Company, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The fire originated, as is supposed, from the spontaneous combustion of oily cotton in the picking room. The loss is estimated at $120,000. Insured for $90,000.

Gen. SHERMAN reports that a treaty of peace has been concluded by the Indian Commission of which he is a member with the Crows, Brutés, Sioux, Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes. Gens. SANBORN and HARNEY are still at Fort Laramie awaiting the arrival of other tribes to perfect treaties with them.

A little boy, about two years old, son of H. S. REDFIELD, Esq., of Rochester, fell from a window on Tuesday and struck upon a brick pavement twenty-five feet below. No one saw him fall, but his mother, attracted by a moan, went to the spot and found him partially insensible. He soon recovered, and it was found, upon examination, that although he was somewhat bruised no bones were broken.

JOSEPH BENNINGHOFF (son of JOHN) narrowly escaped being killed by a railroad train at Corry, Penn., on Monday. He was crossing the track, was struck by the engine, knocked down and severely hurt.

Hon. THOMAS RUSSELL, of Boston, will deliver the address before the Adelphic Union at Williams College during Commencement week.

CHARLES D. TULLER, of Hartford, has petitioned the Connecticut Legislature for a release from State Prison.

Although nothing has been definitely or even approximately arranged between the respective counsel in the Cole murder case, either side, it is said, evinces its readiness for a second trial at the coming Session of the Oyer and Terminer next week.

One of the Canadian Zouaves writes from Rome that the commanding officer of Castle San Angelo has been placed under arrest, upon an accusation of having sold to emissaries of GARIBALDI the plans of the new fortifications of that fortress.

The house of JOHN SPENCER, in Argyle, Me., was burned on Monday morning, and Mrs. SPENCER, who was about 90 years of age and nearly helpless, perished in the flames.

The trial of MAX MULLER, for murder, was to have been commenced yesterday morning in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, but was further postponed on account of the absence of important witnesses.

HARLOW W. CHITTENDEN, Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the New-York Central Railroad, has resigned his position. Mr. CHITTENDEN has been connected with the road for the past thirty years. Mr. NEWELL, at present the Superintendent on the Western Division of the road, will take charge of the entire line as General Superintendent and Engineer.

The loss by the burning of the paper mill owned by DENNISON & TANNER, in Whitewater, Wis., on Monday, was about $30,000, on which there was an insurance to the amount of $20,000, as follows: Phœnix, of New-York, $5,000; North American, of Philadelphia, $2,500; North American, of New-York, $3,000; Enterprise, of Cincinnati, $3,500; Lumberman, of Chicago, $3,000; Home, of New-York, $3,000.

The American and Foreign Christian Union held its nineteenth annual meeting at Steinway Hall last evening. The reports of the Directors and the Treasurer were read, and addresses were made by Rev. LEON PILATTE, of France; Rev. Dr. H. H. JESSUP, of Beirut, Turkey; Rev. HENRY C. RILEY, of the Santiago Church, New-York; Rev. Dr. JOSEPH T. DURYEA, of Brooklyn, and Rev. GEORGIO APPIA, of Naples.

The annual reunion of the American Congregational Union was held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening. Hon. HENRY WILSON presided, and addresses were made by him, by Rev. H. M. STORRS, D. D., Rev. HENRY W. BEECHER, Rev. Dr. RAY PALMER, Rev. H. M. GALLAGHER, Rev. Mr. MALCOLM, of Newport, R. I., and others.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction held their regular semi-monthly meeting yesterday. The minutes of the fortnight show a marked decrease in the applications for hospital treatment. From May 4 to 13 inclusive, 227 persons were committed for drunkenness to Blackwell's Island for terms ranging from ten days' imprisonment to six months.

The American Equal Rights Association held its second anniversary exercises yesterday morning and evening at the Cooper Institute. Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON presided. Resolutions and addresses calling for universal suffrage—without regard to sex or color—were presented. Among the speakers were LUCY STONE, SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Rev. OLYMPIA BROWN, FRED. DOUGLASS, Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD, of Brooklyn, and Col. HIGGINSON. Letters of sympathy from Hon. JOHN STUART MILL, FRANCIS D. GAGE and others were read. The meeting adjourned at a late hour last night.

R. C. ENRIGHT and J. S. ALLEN, whose trial on a charge of uttering fraudulent bonds has excited so much interest, were yesterday found guilty, and the latter was recommended to the mercy of the Court. He was allowed to go on his recognizance. ENRIGHT was taken to the County Jail.

There was no business transacted in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, in consequence of many of the witnesses being absent.

An action of interest to operatic and theatrical managers was on trial yesterday in the Marine Court, before Judge ALKER and a jury. Miss LAURA WALDRON brought a suit against Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS, otherwise known as Mrs. PIERRE BARNARD, of the English Opera Troupe, to recover a balance due for services as *prima donna*. The defence set up is that Miss WALDRON was taken on trial, and after she had sang in Boston and Philadelphia, it was found she was incompetent. The trial will be continued to-day.

The first annual meeting of the Woman's Temperance Association of Brooklyn was held yesterday. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. BUDINGTON, Rev. Mr. MASON GALLAGHER, and Rev. T. L. CUYLER, D. D.

The fifty-second annual meeting of the American Bible Society was held at Steinway Hall yesterday morning. Resolutions were adopted urging renewed activity in the work of circulating the Bible, and addresses were made by Revs. Dr. HENRY C. POTTER, J. E. C. DOREMUS, GEO. C. SAVAGE, H. H. JESSUP, and others. The annual report was also submitted.

Both Boards of the Common Council held short sessions yesterday. The Board of Aldermen received a communication from the Corporation Counsel, stating that the power of the Common Council over the streets on the west side of the Central Park remains unimpaired, except where limited by the act of 1867. The Councilmen adopted resolutions to lay the Brown & Miller wooden pavement in Laight, White and North Moore streets.

The City Chamberlain has paid into the City Treasury $6,300 for interest received on the public deposits during the month of April.

The American Geographical and Statistical Society met last evening and elected its officers for the ensuing year. President DALY and most of the other officers were reëlected. The Society was stated to be in a flourishing condition.

The Central Grant Club held a meeting last night, at which delegates to the National Convention in Chicago were appointed.

We are indebted to Mr. J. Q. A. WARREN of the San Francisco Press, who came a passenger by the steamer *Rising Star*, for late California papers.

Cotton was fairly active yesterday at firmer prices. Flour was offered and purchased more freely at about previous figures. Wheat, Corn, and Oats were less active, closing heavily. Provisions and Groceries were in moderate demand. The freight market was brisker; rates closed firmer.

Threats of Bloodshed!

Hon. R. C. SCHENCK, Chairman of the Congressional Republican Committee, has telegraphed the following summons to prominent Republicans throughout the country:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1868.

Great danger to the *peace of the country* and the Republican cause if impeachment fails. Send to your Senators before Saturday public opinion by resolutions, letters and delegations.

ROBERT C. SCHENCK, Chairman.

Where does this danger to the "PEACE of the Country" come from? Who threatens it? From what quarter is it apprehended? Is it from the North or the South—the East or the West? Is it from the President's friends or his foes,—from Republicans or Democrats,—Conservatives or Radicals?

We have no disposition to interpret Mr. SCHENCK's alarming message as a threat; it was evidently meant to be a warning. Its language is the language of alarm. Its purpose is to rouse the whole country—especially the Republicans of the country—to prompt action in order to avert an impending danger Mr. SCHENCK announces that there is "*great danger to the peace of the country*" if the trial of the President does not result in his conviction. This means danger of riot, of violent resistance, of insurrection, of civil war. *Where is all this to come from?* Who are the parties to it? If Mr. SCHENCK says it, we are bound to presume that he knows it. Why will he not be more explicit on a point of so much importance? Why will he not give the country the knowledge which has had so startling an effect upon him? If he is acting in good faith—if he is warning the Republicans against danger which he really foresees, and is not simply trying to work upon their fears and force them into a causeless though serviceable panic—he certainly owes it to them, as well as to himself, to do so.

Mr. MOSS, the correspondent of the Anti-Slavery society, said that Gen. GRANT feared that a "verdict of acquittal would *lead to bloodshed*." This opinion, if it was expressed by Gen. GRANT, is entitled to great weight; and if the public should come to believe that he had expressed it, it would *have* great weight. Would it not be well for Mr. MOSS to be a little more explicit on this subject? Did Gen. GRANT utter this opinion to him, or to anybody in his hearing? Or, has he merely been told by somebody, that he had heard from somebody else that Gen. GRANT was reported, or understood, or overheard, or imagined to have said something like it, to somebody, at some time, some where or other?

We don't believe that either Gen. GRANT or Gen. SCHENCK, or any other sensible and decently informed man, really fears "bloodshed," or "danger to the peace of the country," from the verdict of the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, whatever that verdict may be. It certainly cannot come from the Republicans, or even from the most radical wing of that party, for they have insisted, from the beginning, with just and eloquent emphasis, on the august dignity and constitutional authority of the Court, and on the absolute duty and necessity of bowing to its decision. That duty is just as imperative in the case of acquittal as of conviction; and no man of any party who does not confess and avow that the whole impeachment business has been a farce and a trick from the beginning, will for a moment contend that submission to the one result is any less a duty than it would be to the other.

Gen. SCHENCK may remember a time when the Republican Party and the country were threatened with "bloodshed" before. The threats then came from the Southern States, from the compact, resolute army of slaveholders,—and carried with them danger, not only to the "peace of the country," but to the integrity of the Union and the stability of our Government. The Republicans,—Gen. SCHENCK may remember,—were not dismayed by them then. What reason has he for supposing that a repetition of these threats will be more effective now?

Impeachment and the Perils of the Republican Party.

The dragooning process does not begin very hopefully. The independent intelligence of the nation does not respond to this attempt to bully Senators into convicting a prisoner, whom they do not believe guilty of the crimes for which they have tried him. The public judgment is not ready to treat judicial oaths as simply "absurd cant." Nor is the Republican Party, as represented by its more judicious and responsible leaders, ready to assume the responsibility of forcing the High Court of Impeachment to do the work of a venal and cowardly town caucus.

We quoted yesterday from many of the leading and influential Republican journals of the country, very grave and weighty protests against the high-handed outrage which the Republican Party has been ordered from Washington to perpetrate. Mr. SCHENCK, the official leader of the House of Representatives,—Chairman of its Committee of Ways and Means, and Chairman also of the Congressional Republican Committee,—a man of ability, of position, and of influence in political and party councils, has called upon the Republican Party throughout the States, by pressure, by urgency, and by party threats, to *compel* their Senators to vote for convicting and removing the President, whatever may be their opinion of his guilt. It looks very much as if he had overshot the mark. Even on the instant,—while party indignation is hot and eager over its disappointment,—the leading presses of the Republican Party warn Mr. SCHENCK that he is pushing the party upon perilous ground. "The very suggestion" made by Mr. SCHENCK, says the Providence *Journal*, itself edited by a Republican Senator, "is an impertinence and an outrage,—offensive alike to all decorum and all justice." The Chicago *Tribune*, the leading Republican organ of the great Northwest, reminds the party that, in trying the President, Senators have been acting, not as representatives of their several States, still less as representatives of a political party, but as "as Judge and jurors, whose duty it was conscientiously to weigh the evidence and honestly to interpret the law." The Cincinnati *Commercial*, an independent Republican journal, whose opinions are of special value, because they are its own, and not those dictated by the party leaders, warns the Republican Party that impeachment will be its ruin unless the trial is, indeed, what it professes to be, "a judicial proceeding." The Hartford *Courant*, one of the oldest and ablest of the Republican journals of New-England, —itself zealous for conviction,—warns the party against the fatal disaster of "convicting the President by any process that will not bear the scrutiny of the lawyer-statesman twenty years hence." The Chicago *Post*, which avows its intense and bitter hatred of Mr. JOHNSON, declaring him with malignant exaggeration the "worst and most infamous character of modern history, JEFF. DAVIS not excepted," says that "the effect of his impeachment and disposal, if secured by partisan effort, would be a graver calamity than any he can inflict." The Bridgeport *Standard* protests against that "maudlin sentiment, which regards the failure to convict as a disaster." The Buffalo *Commercial*, the *Evening Post*, the Boston *Advertiser*, and scores of others among the calmest, strongest and most disinterested representatives and exponents of Republican sentiment throughout the country, utter similar words of warning and caution to the Republican Party, at this menacing crisis of its fortunes and its fate.

We care but little for the immediate result of the impeachment trial. Whether JOHNSON stays in office ten months longer or not, is of very little consequence to the country, or to any human being in it. Congress has so stripped him of power—the Senate so fetters his use of patronage—both parties so carefully shun responsibility for his acts, and the great body of the people, without regard to party, so profoundly distrust his conduct and his character, that it is beyond his power, even if it be within his purpose, to obstruct the march of the nation towards peace and prosperity, or in any other way to inflict serious damage on any of its great interests, He is the merest shadow of an Executive that ever sat in the Presidential chair. There is no department of the Government that would obey his orders outside the law. Not a soldier would stir at his bidding against the commands of Congress. He cannot check the progress of reconstruction. He cannot keep a State out of the Union now, any more than he could bring a State into the Union when he tried so hard to do it, at the close of the war three years ago. The Senate can be packed against him—the House of Representatives can be filled with his enemies—the Supreme Court may be shorn of its functions or its bench crowded with his foes,—and he cannot lift a finger for the protection of his own office, or in defence even of its constitutional prerogatives.

His removal from office would doubtless gratify the great mass of the Republican Party. But to say that his retention for the brief residue of his term, would be disastrous to the country or the party, is either gross affectation or still more gross delusion. The country and the party, on just and sensible grounds, can stand either of those calamities.

But there is one thing which the Republican Party cannot stand, and that is the prostitution of the greatest judicial proceeding known to the Constitution of this or of any other country, to the purpose of securing a party victory; and the degradation of the highest judicial tribunal ever assembled,—the highest from the magnitude and august nature of its functions and powers,—to be the obsequious tool and instrument of party intrigues and factious clamor. *The party that does this will perish beneath the contempt and indignation of the American people.* This nation is not so lost to self-respect as to tolerate such tampering with its dignity,—such a contemptuous scorn for everything which makes it respectable, in the eyes of its own people or of the world at large, as such a proceeding of necessity implies. No political party is strong enough to venture on such an experiment with impunity. The nation feels and resents instinctively the insult which it involves. Gen. SCHENCK's call upon the party to coerce the Senate into submission,—to force it into compliance with the will of party leaders,—like the command of the conqueror to compel submission to the lusts of a brutal soldiery,—shocks the public sense of justice and of political decency. Every man, who reflects at all, feels that if the gravest and most solemn questions that can ever arise under our form of Government are to be decided thus,—if our highest and most august tribunals of justice are to be thus degraded, and the men who sit upon their benches and wield their power and wear their ermine, are to be thus robbed of their independence, which is at once their honor and their only life, by the bullies and bravos of party,—there is an end of everything like order and dignity and respectability in our public service. Constitutions and forms of law become mere covers and cloaks for party brutality. Courts and Judges are but tools and puppets of malignant faction. The decencies of political life will have been discarded, and the glories of our regulated American liberty, where peace and order and justice are secured by Constitutions and laws, administered with an independent and conscientious sense of responsibility, will fade away and die under the stifling and sulphurous clouds raised by the violence and ferocity of party strife.

We trust the country may be saved from such a degradation. We hope the Republican Party will be spared the discredit of having forced it upon the nation.

Sauce for the Tribune.

We are distressed to find that something we have said or done has put the *Tribune* out of temper. It dismisses us thus:

"We challenge the right of the TIMES to speak for the Republican Party. Its editor has been its most dangerous friend, and its most unscrupulous and malignant enemy. All he has ever done for the Republican Party has been to feed with it. This disposes of his pretensions, upon which we have no time to dwell."

1. As we *make* no "pretensions" of any sort, our neighbor might have "disposed of" them even more easily than it does. When it gets time to "dwell," perhaps it may find something to dwell on.

2. We may have "fed *with*" the Republican Party, but we always paid for our own dinner. We are not, and never have been, and never expect to be, indebted to that party or any other for our subsistence. We never broke friendship with its leaders because they would not give or get us office, nor did we ever profit by connection with it, directly or indirectly, to the extent of a single dollar.

3. Whether we have been the "friend" or the "enemy" of the Republican Party is a matter of opinion. That we should be classed among its "dangerous friends," or its enemies by an editor who preached the principles of Secession and tried to force them on the party—who urged President LINCOLN to pay three hundred millions for emancipation, and to open negotiations with the rebel Government for peace on the best attainable terms, and who now seeks to convert a judicial process into a party trick, is to us a matter neither of surprise nor regret.

4. As we do not assume to "speak *for* the Republican Party" the *Tribune's* "challenge" is as sensible and valorous as most of its warlike demonstrations. We only speak *of* it. We do claim the right to do *that*, and we don't very well see how the *Tribune* is to prevent us.

More War Material For Sale.

The praiseworthy mania for closing out, at prices that defy competition, all the old war material—old iron-clads to South America, old clothing to the Soldiers' Asylum, old cruisers for ferry-boats, old cannon for statues and obelisks, swords for plowshares and spears for pruning-hooks—continues and extends. The Ordnance Committee has just decided in favor of selling all damaged or unserviceable arms, ordnance, and ordnance stores.

The principle is a good one, and denotes, in spite of belligerent fishery fireworks and naturalization threats, that the nation is disposed, as Dr. PRIME says, "to hang the trumpet in the hall," and cultivate the arts of peace. The true rule, however, in our great auction sales, is to sell only, or at all events *first*, what can be of no use to us in a future war, and not what will bring the highest price because of its fine condition. So far as the ordnance is concerned, we can confidently count that only unserviceable material will be sold, as it will have to pass the scrutiny of officers who are not accustomed to aid or wink at mere speculation.

We would suggest, while this national warehouse cleaning is going on, that there is another class of superfluous material which could perhaps be disposed of. We refer to the several millions of dollars' worth of marine engines, made by the Steam Bureau, which, according to the report of Secretary WELLES, are now carefully packed away in the navy-yards, as fast as completed, for the want of hulls. There are about a dozen sets of these ship-less engines, of which each one represents a cost of about $450,000, an aggregate of upward of five millions. It would be preposterous for any nation, no matter how rich, to store up so vast a quantity of machinery, for which no vessels are built or contemplated; but with our laboring Treasury, it is especially absurd. Indeed the ordinary and natural practice would seem to be to build an engine to suit the vessel it was to drive, and not to build up a ship around an engine.

An additional reason, however, for selling this five millions worth of machinery is that it has already proved very inefficient, having been constructed on mere chimerical theories which naturally have not stood the test of practice. It was rather a bold stroke to build so many duplicates of steam machinery, which had not only never been tried, but which was ridiculed by the best constructors of all nations. However, that is only another reason for selling it out for what it will bring. Besides, if we get rid of it now, it will remove the temptation of building up hulls around it at some future day, and thus flinging good money after bad.

But there is one other set of engines which no one can reasonably object to selling out as quickly as possible—a duplicate of the *Wampanoag's*, for which no hull has been built, or probably ever will be built, especially in view of the experiments with that ship. As a warship, the *Wampanoag* was utterly ruined by her steam-machinery, as naval officers well understood; as a "*peace-ship*," so to speak, she was found so expensive to keep as to have already ended her brief career, and she is retired from commission, probably forever. It is safe, therefore, to declare that the duplicate engines, now in Washington Navy-yard, will never be put into a ship. These engines cost about $500,000. Here there is a chance for an auction sale of old material on a large scale. Our only doubt is whether there could be found any buyers. But at least it would clear the navy-yards of useless and lumbering machinery.

The Five States Bill.

The House yesterday, by a strict party vote, (yeas 108, nays 35,) passed the bill reported by Mr. STEVENS on Monday, for the admission to representation in Congress of the five States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Alabama, and Georgia. The bill itself, as finally passed, with its terms and conditions, will be found under our Congressional report. The Arkansas bill, which has already passed the House, is now before the Senate. Virginia, Florida and Mississippi will come next, and, in course of time, Texas.

It seems that Mr. STEVENS does not anticipate the admission of any of the Senators from these States to vote upon impeachment.

MINOR TOPICS.

We fear that, after all, the "thunderous roar of the people" will not be sufficiently awful to awe the Senate on Saturday. It was on Tuesday, immediately after the course of the Senate had been announced, that Mr. SCHENCK, in behalf of the Congressional Committee, sent his telegraphic circular throughout the country, calling for great popular demonstrations to demand conviction; and he ordered the echo of these meetings to be in Washington before Saturday. If either the thunder or the echo seems very loud there, it must be of the theatrical sort, manufactured expressly for the occasion. We had mention of a few little meetings yesterday, some one way and some the other; and we have mention of a few more to-day. But those who have discovered a fierce, irrepressible popular uprising like that after the firing on Sumter, must either have expert ears or a brilliant imagination. We observe that some papers which have reached us from other localities represent the meeting in Twenty-second-street on Tuesday night as an immense, enthusiastic and impressive affair; and we have no doubt its "thunder" will appear quite terrible in Washington. We assure them it was not such as to frighten anybody here—except its manufacturers.

Col. FORNEY says he has resigned his office as Clerk of the Senate in order that he may "feel free" to deal with the recusant and traitorous Senators who fail to vote for conviction. The step strikes us as a very proper one, but the Colonel's scruples come rather late. He has been dealing with those Senators quite as freely as would satisfy any man of only ordinary malevolence, from the beginning. If he is to be any more "free" hereafter, we shall tremble for the results—to himself.

The *Tribune* complains in one paragraph that Senator TRUMBULL "never gave his Republican colleagues a hint of his hostility to impeachment up to the moment of his unmasking on Monday," and in another it denounces Senator GRIMES for having proclaimed his purpose to vote for acquittal publicly for days before the trial was over. Whether he did so or not, we do not know:—if he did he violated the proprieties due from one in his position. But did he do more than scores of other Republican Senators? Had anybody any doubt of Mr. SUMNER's vote, or of Mr. HOWARD's, or of Mr. MORGAN's? Did any one of those men ever hesitate to let it be known, directly or indirectly, even before the trial began, that they should vote for conviction? The same rule, certainly, should be applied to both sides. If it is high treason for a Senator to say in advance that he shall vote to acquit, is it any the less treason for another Senator to say that he shall vote to convict?

A good many people smiled at the Turkish dispatch which we had from Constantinople on Wednesday, to the effect that the Sultan had opened his new Council with a Liberalist speech, in which he said that the time had come when Turkish manners must yield to European civilization. The idea of the Turk reforming is certainly amusing enough to those who know anything about Turkey. And yet it is impossible to resist facts. The very spectacle of the Council to which the Sultan addressed his words is one of the most remarkable illustrations of modern progress and reform. For it is true that ABDUL AZIZ has actually chosen a Council of State composed partly of Christians and partly of Mussulmans, by whom all the laws of the Empire are in future to be elaborated. Furthermore, as one of our correspondents observes, "in consenting to the establishment of trial by jury he has not only shut the mouths of his detractors, but enlisted the sympathies of Europe on his side." These are certainly great points gained. We may expect, in a few years, to see Turkey with a representative Parliament—probably after the marvelous model recently established in Egypt. If it has the voting of supplies we may look for it to cut down the allowances for His Majesty's Harem.

Some months ago Gen. McCOOK, our Minister at the Hawaiian Islands, came to this country to negotiate a treaty of reciprocity. The San Francisco and New-York Chambers of Commerce passed resolutions in its favor, and its speedy ratification was looked for by the Senate. In the rush of greater events the subject has been forgotten here. Not so in the Hawaiian Islands. We learn by our latest files from Honolulu that the American treaty is the subject of universal excitement there. "Has the treaty passed?" is the first question asked of the inward-bound skipper by the pilot-boat. It is the query addressed to everybody by every other body on the arrival of a vessel. As one writer says: "The King rouses himself from a sleepy digestion of poi and fish long enough to learn the news on this point. It is whispered to the Chief Justice on the judicial bench, and couriers convey the tidings to the Ministers in council. Merchants, lawyers, saloon keepers, doctors, the Kanaka in his taro patch, and the wahine on her mat, all feel that this is the momentous question of the age." The fact is the passage of the treaty would be of incalculable value to the island. Sugar is now the main item of Hawaiian prosperity, and the treaty would open up a profitable market for all that the planters can produce. We advocate the Hawaiian treaty, and believe that this country would be benefited by it as much as the party of the other part.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS has been wrought up to a tearful state of mind by the conduct of the Senate. He has written a letter to say that in his opinion the "game is up and treason is triumphant"—not the treason of secession, for which the indignant people had a remedy; "but what remedy," he cries, "have we for the ten-thousand-times-accursed traitors of 1868, who, when trusted most, have most villainously betrayed a nation of patriots?" He refers to the "heart-sick loathing, the withering scorn, the unutterable contempt" which he feels for these over-sensitive politicians, and declares that "no decent Republican, white or black, should ever recognize one of them as worthy of being associated with, or of being spoken to again." We are sure that Messrs. TRUMBULL, FESSENDEN, HENDERSON, GRIMES, and others will feel bad that Mr. BOTTS should thus cut their acquaintance.

The general wish that our school-boys and school-girls should get permission to walk on the grass of the Central Park, and have certain games and amusements there, is a reasonable one; and the Commissioners should try to feel genially on the subject. The Park should be made useful in this way, as well as ornamental. We are probably too fine and fond of ornament; and a great many look on the Park as a sort of elegant drawing-room, interdicted to the family and preserved for stately occasions—to be regarded with a respectful abstinence, as a general rule. The children would not do the Park much harm. If they should lay waste the grass and trample the borders, nature would soon restore matters; six weeks would repair the damage of a decade. It would be good to let them have base-ball and leap-frog in it on Saturdays, and so throw a certain amount of real, hearty enjoyment into the public idea of it.

DISRAELI is a man of traditions—just what one would expect from his lineage—and his style of government is formed on historic exemplars. His "no-Popery" cry was a good cry in its day; but that day is gone. The days of TITUS OATES, of SACHEVERELL, or Lord GEORGE GORDON will not come again; and that Ashton-under-Lyne riot—if there was such a thing—will have little or no imitation. The English middle classes, whose opinions countenanced those ignorant outbreaks of former days have outgrown their fanaticisms. They have become liberalized; and the working people below or beside them can only be made turbulent by "strikes," trades unions and such secular questions as come directly home to them. The church rioters of former days could look to the majority for encouragement. The House of Commons sympathized with OATES; the mob of 1780 well knew the secret bearings of GEORGE III. It is a changed world; and he is not a wise statesman who would stake his luck upon its traditions.

It is gratifying to hear that a stop has been put to the shocking persecutions of the Moldavian Jews, which have attracted the attention of Europe for the last few years. A cable dispatch the other day informed us that the persecution of the Jews in Moldavia has been stopped by the authorities—that those who were compelled to flee from their homes have been allowed to return, and that assassins and desecrators of the graves of the Jews, who have perpetrated their outrages almost with impunity, will hereafter be rigorously punished. The French Emperor deserves the highest credit for the determined efforts he has made to bring these barbarities to an end. NAPOLEON has been thoroughly in earnest in the matter, and lately his remonstrances have been of a kind that could not be disregarded without peril to the responsible parties. The wealthy Jews of England have also labored with great zeal in behalf of their persecuted brethren, and have sent deputations to the Moldavian authorities to demand justice in peremptory terms. The success of these movements constitutes another triumph for civilization.

A hard and trying experience has taught us that it is not good to let a great city grow like Topsy. The East River Association of our citizens is a good movement, to correspond with the other association which has lately undertaken to lay out and look after the West End, with an eye to the next century. The Easterns, under the presidency of Mr. HORATIO ALLEN, of the Novelty Iron Works, will oversee the region from the Fifth-avenue to the East River, and direct especial attention to the condition of Hell Gate, in which a good ship-way could be cleared for about $2,500,000—according to the estimate of Gen. NEWTON. This wise foresight of the New-Yorkers will be of incalculable benefit to a city destined as ours is to have an enormous trade and an enormous population.

The fines and seizures in the ports of Cuba are vexatious enough for the ship-owners of New-York, and, no doubt, their reclamations will be listened to, and reparation made. At the same time, it is generally allowed that the universal human propensity to shirk the Custom House dues led to a great many false entries and a contraband profit, divided between skippers, or shippers, and the Spanish revenue people. When this was discovered, the restrictions followed, of course, and that severe and unreasonable scrutiny so protested against. A certain degree of correctness in manifests would prevent difficulty; and Hotspur's advice—or something like it—"*Write* truth and shame the devil," or devils of the Havana customs—may be profitably overhauled.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

A new four-act drama, called the "White Cockade," was produced here last evening. It is understood to be from the pen of Mr. WATTS PHILLIPS, assisted by the tact, talent and taste of Mr. LESTER WALLACK. The plot is filmy, and at the hour when we write—the performance being a long one—it is impossible to trace it. Indeed, it required much deliberation to remember it. The merit of the play is in its situations, which are good, especially an important one in the second act, reversing the action of the piece. The distribution is excellent, and the *mise en scene* perfect. Owing to these causes the "White Cockade" was received with favor, and will be played until further notice.

Various Dramatic Notes.

Mrs. PROSSER is to give a reading to-night in the theatre of the Union League Club. Her selections are from SHAKESPEARE and from CORNEILLE.

Some new scenes have been added to the excellent Panorama of the War. One of the finest in the entire series is the Battle of Gettysburg, which was introduced on Monday. The exhibition continues to be popularly attended, and scholars of the public schools avail themselves of the Wednesday and Saturday *matinées* to visit it. Last Saturday 200 of the scholars of East Houston-street School attended.

GEORGE CHRISTY, the Ethiopian comedian, died in this City on Tuesday evening, at his mother's house. Next to the name of T. D. RICE, CHRISTY's is probably more closely associated with the rise and progress of Ethiopian comedy than that of any other person in the minstrel profession. For twenty-five years GEORGE CHRISTY has been the favorite "Bruder Bones" of not only this City, but other cities. He was born in Buffalo, we believe, and his real name was HARRINGTON. His illness was brief, as he was playing ten days ago in Boston. He will be buried to-day.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 14.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE AND THE PRESIDENCY.

The movement to present Chief Justice CHASE to the National Democratic Convention is becoming more and more tangible every day. Mr. WELCH, one of the proprietors of the Philadelphia *Age*, and a delegate to the Convention, and Mr. FRAZER, the Assessor of Internal Revenue of the First Pennsylvania District, are in town to-day, and avow that the movement is an earnest one, and will be pushed through to success.

A MEMBER OF CONGRESS CANED.

Hon. SAM. J. RANDALL, Member of Congress from Philadelphia, met Gov. HAMILTON, of Texas, at WHITNEY's restaurant, near the Capitol, this afternoon, and accosted him with a profane and opprobrious epithet, whereupon HAMILTON inflicted an unmerciful castigation upon him with a cane, cutting RANDALL's head and face badly, and breaking the cane to splinters. HAMILTON asserts that RANDALL is a perfect stranger to him; that he never saw him before, and that the insult was perfectly unaccountable.

THE ADMISSION OF SOUTHERN STATES.

The House to-day passed the Omnibus Reconstruction bill, admitting North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama and Louisiana. The bill provides that they shall be admitted when they shall have complied with certain prerequisite and fundamental conditions, the same as were prescribed in the Arkansas bill. The vote was a party one, except Messrs. LOAN, WILLIAMS and BAKER, who voted as before. Mr. WOODBRIDGE made a motion to strike out Alabama, which has no Constitution at all, which received fifty-eight votes. Alabama will be stricken out in the Senate.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 14.

THE COLLECTION OF REVENUE IN ALABAMA AND TENNESSEE.

The Revenue Agent of the Third Alabama District calls the attention of the Department to the fact that there must be some coöperation with the revenue officers in Tennessee, adjoining the Alabama line, before the illegal traffic in whisky, now going on there, can be effectually broken up. Many dealers are taking advantage of the State line to evade the law. The Inspector is satisfied that empty branded barrels in Tennessee are bought up, refilled and brought to the Alabama market. He asks the Commissioner to use his influence in securing a force of cavalry to aid the revenue officers on the Tennessee and Georgia lines. Commissioner ROLLINS is taking prompt measures to have the infractions of law dealt with; and toward suppressing further violations.

PACIFIC RAILROAD STOCKHOLDERS.

The remark of Gen. VAN WYCK, in the House on Tuesday, that there were but fifty-three stockholders in the Pacific Railroad Company, was with reference to the Union Pacific, and not to the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

THE DEAF AND DUMB INSTRUCTORS' CONVENTION.

Yesterday afternoon the Conference of American Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb visited the Capitol and afterwards the Government Insane Hospital, where they were very hospitably entertained by Dr. NICHOLS, the Superintendent. This morning valuable papers were read by Mr. GILLETT, of Illinois, Mr. TALBOT, of Iowa, and Mr. GALLAUDET, of Washington. The subjects were "The Discipline of Institutions," "The Proper Age of Admission for Pupils," and "The Defects in the Present System of Instruction." The whole afternoon was devoted to the discussion of the subject of articulation. Resolutions were unanimously adopted recommending the teaching of articulation in our institutions, in all cases where it was likely to be profitable.

WRECK OF AN AMERICAN VESSEL.

United States Consul KIRKPATRICK at Nassau, N. P., writes to the Secretary of State that the American bark *Rosambud*, of New-York, EDWARD C. FICKETT, master, was totally wrecked at Black Rock Reef, Ackland Island, Bahamas, on the 17th April. Nothing was saved of the cargo, consisting of salt, shooks, heading and hoops, from New-York, bound to Neuvitas. Part of the materials, with the master and his wife, officers and crew, except GEORGE RUFUS, a native of Newfoundland, who fell from aloft on board and drowned, April 9, were brought to this place. Those who arrived here are as follows: Edward C. Fickett, master, with wife; Wm. Gammons and Benjamin F. Keltor, mates; John P. Newton, James Kelly, Alexander McLeod, James Johnson and Matt. Madison, seamen. They will be forwarded to New-York on Monday next.

Some goods have arrived here by wreckers from the supposed American schooner *Franklin*. She must have struck at or near Water Bay, near Double Headed Shot Key Light, on or about the 30th of March. She is reported as having been a very large schooner, and is completely broken up. She was evidently bound to Mobile, as goods are marked for that place. She had an assorted cargo. Among the things brought here are cotton goods and hardware marked "H," a box of reals marked "W. H. B.," mineral water marked "O. F. Canthon," box tinware marked "J. P. Hallard & Co.," kegs of nails marked "Butler & Kelly." The other marks were obliterated. There are also barrels and casks of syrup and molasses, tierces of rice, spoiled, and a quantity of kitchen stoves. These articles have been brought here and were sold; more are expected.

We hear by a vessel from Key West that the crew had been picked up at sea, and took to that place, and that the master was drowned at the time the vessel struck.

We have information also of the loss of the American brig *Eagle*, POTTER, Master, from Boston, wrecked at Maguana, Bahamas, April 20. Neither the master or crew have arrived here yet. The report says the brig to have been in ballast, and officers and crew all saved.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Major-Gen. HOWARD, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, has issued a circular providing that hereafter all orders authorizing the issue of transportation for refugees and freedmen will be issued by the Commissioner, except in cases where special authority has already been given to Assistant Commissioners to transport sick dependent refugees and freedmen to hospitals, in which cases transportation may be ordered as now authorized. Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. F. LYNCH, Captain Forty-second Infantry, Veteran Reserves, has been relieved from duty in the Bureau of Freedmen and Abandoned Lands in the State of Louisiana, and ordered to report to the Assistant Commissioner in Virginia for duty.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has sent to the House of Representatives a statement of the judgments of the Court of Claims, the payment of which have been directed to be made out of the proceeds of the sales of captured or abandoned cotton, in whose favor, and to whom paid. The total amount is $563,233, paid to thirty-three claimants. The highest sum is $114,000, to RANDOLPH L. MOTT; the next highest $58,000, to B. GARTHER; $39,000, to JOHN and JAMES LYNCH; $32,600, to PAUL B. BARINGER. Amounts ranging from $393 to $17,000 were paid to other parties.

HEAVY MAIL ROBBERIES.

WILLIAM T. LEE, a postal clerk on the route between Aquia Creek and Washington, was to-day committed to prison in default of bail. He was arrested by Detective McDEVITT, who discovered him robbing the mails. Since April 12 the Post Office Department has been notified of the loss of over $40,000 worth of drafts, checks, coupons, &c., sent from the South to Northern creditors.

SENATOR HENDERSON.

Senator HENDERSON has addressed the following letter to the Missouri Congressional Delegation:

WASHINGTON CITY, May 14, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: In an interview with you on the day before yesterday, you suggested that my position on the impeachment question was against the almost unanimous wish of the Union Party of our State, and that you feared violence and bloodshed might follow the President's acquittal. Inasmuch as I owed my position here to that party, and expected to support its men and measures in the coming canvass especially, and as I deprecated the consequences you thought might follow, though I did not anticipate nor fear any such results; yet, in order to place myself beyond the possible censure of those whom I knew to be my best friends, I at once proposed to forward to the Government my resignation as Senator. To this you did not consent, and I then requested you, as my friends, to consult together and determine what you thought was proper for me to do under the circumstances. You did so, and the result was that, believing the safety of the country, and the interest of the loyal people of the United States demanded the immediate removal of ANDREW JOHNSON, you asked me to withhold my vote on any article of impeachment upon which I cannot vote affirmatively. So soon as I had time to read and consider this paper I found I could not comply with your request without that degree of humiliation and shame to which I was satisfied you, as honorable men, would not wish to sub-

…left me. I had already spoken in the Senate, and I thought conclusively, at least to my mind, against eight of the articles, and had informed you that I was no less decided in my judgment against the sufficiency of two others, leaving me in doubt only as to one. If, with these clear convictions expressed in full Senate, I should now sit silent, I would forfeit my own self-respect and stand defenceless before the world. You agreed to reconsider your opinion as expressed, and, although you at first resolved to adhere to it, I am gratified that upon further reflection you agreed, with me, that the request was quite unreasonable; but you still insisted, as your opinion, that my duty required my vote to be so cast or withheld, as might seem necessary, on some one article to secure conviction. I at once mentioned the difficulty attending this suggestion. Senators had been and were still so reticent on the subject that I could not ascertain their position. I knew them to be greatly divided on the several articles, and they were even liable to change their minds at any moment before the final vote should be taken. But as you expressed a desire that I should not resign unless it became absolutely necessary to have a successor in my place favorable to conviction, I promised to give you the result of my conclusions so soon as I could ascertain the probable result on one or two of the articles. I have endeavored to ascertain that result. I cannot, and now write you to say, (and be assured that I say it in that spirit of friendship and kindness which you have always extended to me and which now undiminished I have ever entertained for you,) that your request on this subject has placed me in the most difficult and delicate possible position. I am satisfied you do not realize it. I have given it the most serious consideration, both on your and my account, and especially on account of the gravity and importance of the subjects presented. The result of that consideration is, that having been compelled as a member of the Senate to take an oath to try this case and to do impartial justice according to the law and the evidence, I cannot now honorably escape the duties imposed by the obligation. It was for the House of Representatives to prefer articles of impeachment; it is for the Senate to try them, and the members of the House have no more right to dictate or control the judgment of the Senate in the premises than members of a Grand Jury presenting an indictment have to influence the verdict of the petit on the trial of crime. And I do not thus speak for the purpose of reflecting on your section, for I distinctly disclaim such purpose, knowing, as I do, that what you have done and said springs from the best of motives as well as the kindest of feelings. My duty in the premises I cannot shirk, nor can I divide it with others. If I resign before the conclusion of the trial, it strikes me that I come short of the obligations of my oath, and unnecessarily subject myself to the imputations of weakness, or something worse. If I remain and do my duty, my constituents at present may condemn me, but will not when they hear my reasons; and the people of Missouri have no reason or desire, I hope, to strike me down without a hearing. If I stay and withhold my vote, as you request, you are aware that the result would be the same as if I voted adversely. If I resign, and perhaps a successor should come, perhaps a proper sense of delicacy would prevent him from violating every precedent on this subject by casting a vote at all. If he sat silent, it would be the same in result as if he voted adversely. If he voted affirmatively, and thus secured conviction, this manner of obtaining conviction would likely neutralize in the end every advantage to be derived from impeachment; hence I have resolved to remain at my post, and discharge my duty as it is given me to know it; and appealing to Heaven for the rectitude of my intentions and the integrity of my conduct, I shall follow the dictates of my conscience to the end of this trial and throw myself upon the judgment of a generous people for my vindication.

Your friend, J. B. HENDERSON.

To Messrs. Geo. W. Anderson, William A. Pile, C. A. Newcomb, J. J. Gravely, J. W. McClurg, B. F. Loan, J. F. Benjamin.

A MURDERER MURDERED.

Charles M. Jefferds Killed at Sing Sing by Some Unknown Person.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SING SING, N. Y., Thursday, May 14.

CHARLES M. JEFFERDS, who was imprisoned January 4, 1863, for killing JOHN W. MATHEWS, and sentenced for life to the State Prison, was found wounded in the loft of the stable of the prison. On examination it was ascertained that he had been cut in the head with some sharp instrument like an ax or a hatchet. He was alive when discovered, about noon, but died about 3:15 o'clock. He was insensible, and of course could give no clue as to who had committed the assault. It is all conjecture as to the party who killed him, but it is supposed that the deceased had money on his person and that he was killed for the purpose of obtaining it. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-morrow morning. JEFFERDS will be well remembered by New-Yorkers.

The Crimes of Jefferds.

Late on Saturday night, June 30, 1860, JOHN WALTON, while walking in Eighteenth-street, near First-avenue, was suddenly shot dead by a man who immediately turned and fled. He was pursued, and foremost in the pursuit was JOHN W. MATHEWS, who had nearly overtaken the murderer, when the latter turned and fired, with so true an aim, that he too was killed. JEFFERDS—for he it was who had fired the two fatal shots—continued his flight, and proceeded to his home in Brooklyn, reaching there so soon after the occurrence of the tragedy that subsequently, when tried for the murder of WALTON, the defence was chiefly based on the ground that at the time of the murder he could not have been at the place where it was committed and have reached Brooklyn so soon after. His trial for the first crime did not take place until he had been in prison over a year. He was acquitted, but afterward was arrested, and, upon the evidence of a detective who had watched him and had heard him boast of the murders, was finally convicted and sentenced to be hung. His sentenced was commuted to imprisonment for life, and he was serving out his term at Sing Sing when it was so suddenly brought to a close.

JEFFERDS was the step-son of the murdered WALTON, who had been engaged for some years in conducting an extensive distillery. He had separated from his wife, and a suit for divorce in which he was plaintiff was pending in the Supreme Court at the time that he was assassinated. MATHEWS was a railroad contractor. He was not acquainted with WALTON, but happening to be near when the latter was killed, joined in the pursuit of the murderer, as any other brave man would have done. JEFFERD's career since he was incarcerated at Sing Sing has been that of most of the other criminals confined there—a life devoid of incident.

A Note from Mr. Dickens.

Mr. DICKENS, on his arrival in England, sent the following complimentary note to the proprietors of the Westminster Hotel, where he lived during his stay in New-York:

ON BOARD THE RUSSIA, OFF QUEENSTOWN, Thursday night, 30th April, 1868.

DEAR MR. PALMER: I send on this brief note in order that you may hear at the earliest opportunity of my prosperous arrival.

When we parted I thanked you for all your great care of me in your excellent hotel, and for having made it quite a home for me, but I did not say half enough to satisfy myself. I shall always remember my old rooms in the Westminster gratefully and pleasantly, and shall always feel a personal interest in the house and its prosperity. Be sure that it shall have my thoroughly well-earned recommendation on this side of the Atlantic.

Believe me always, very faithfully yours.

(Signed) CHARLES DICKENS.

The South Carolina Convention and Legislature.

From the Columbia Phœnix, May 10.

The following statement exhibits an analysis of the taxes paid by the members of the Convention and of the Legislature recently elected, according to the tax returns in the Comptroller's office: The total amount paid by the members of the Legislature, $700 63; of this amount, six members pay $391 62; leaving balance paid by all other members, $309 01. Executions for $140 76 of this balance have been issued, and we have not been able to ascertain whether or not they are paid. The total amount paid by the members of the Constitutional Convention, $879 54; of this amount, one member (a Conservative) paid $508 85; and three members paid $210 50—$719 35; balance paid by all other members, $160 19. Executions for $77 75 of this balance have been lodged, and we are unable to say whether they are paid or not. Allowing that these executions are unpaid, and it is reasonable thus to suppose the amount of taxes paid by 120 men of the Convention for one year is $84 24. These 120 received for sixty days' service at the Convention, $79,200. This is exclusive of mileage—which would increase the amount paid to the Conventionites to more than $100,000.

Present Prospects of the Peach Crop.

From the Trenton (N. J.) State Gazette, May 13.

The reports from the peach-growers are generally favorable. In this State, orchards on low ground are said to be damaged, and in other orchards it is reported that the borer has injured many trees. On the whole, however, there is a propect of an average crop. From Delaware and Maryland the reports are generally favorable. Our neighbors over the river—Bucks County, Pennsylvania—have gone into the business of peach-growing of late years, and there are now a number of large orchards in that county. In these some trees have been injured by the mice, and many hundreds of trees have been destroyed. The trees that have escaped the mice look well, and a fair crop is looked for. The Doylestown *Intelligencer* says that 20,000 trees will be planted in Solesbury township, Bucks County, this season, and large orchards will also be set out in other townships. In our own State, the cultivation of the peach is steadily advancing northward, and Hunterdon, Warren and Morris are now the principal peach-growing counties.

TELEGRAMS.

Budget of the North German Confederation.

New Peace Treaties with Hostile Indians.

GERMANY.

Income and Expenses of the North German Confederation.

BERLIN, Thursday, May 14.

The governmental budget of the North German Confederation has been made public. The total expenditures for the ensuing fiscal year are estimated at 73,000,000 thalers. Of this sum 72,000,000 will be required for the military and marine administration of the Confederation. The total income from the customs and imposts levied by the Zollverein, from the postal and telegraphic services, and from other Federal sources, is estimated at 50,000,000 thalers, and the individual States of the Confederation, including Prussia, are to contribute the balance of 23,000,000 thalers according to their respective financial quotas, as apportioned by the Federal Constitution.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Further Action on the Irish Church Question.

LONDON, Thursday, May 14—9 P. M.

In the House of Commons to-night the bill moved by Mr. GLADSTONE to suspend the making of appointments in the Irish Church passed to its first reading. The bill is to remain in effect until the 1st of August, 1869.

FRANCE.

Protection to Home Industry.

PARIS, Thursday, May 14.

M. THIERS yesterday made a public speech, in which he took ground in favor of the protection of home industry.

BAVARIA.

A Nationality Treaty to be Made with Bavaria.

MUNICH, Thursday, May 14.

Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, the American Minister, is in this city, where he awaits the arrival of Prince HOHENLOHE, who is now attending the Zollverine Diet in Berlin.

Mr. BANCROFT will enter into negotiations for a nationality treaty with the Bavarian Prime Minister immediately on his return to this capital.

HONDURAS.

The Tower of Isabal Destroyed by Fire—Duties on Imports.

HAVANA, Thursday, May 14.

Late advices from Honduras have been received.

The town of Isabal was destroyed by a conflagration. The fire was the work of incendiaries. Only three houses remain standing.

The Government had promulgated a decree that all goods from foreign countries entering the ports of Honduras shall pay duty by weight.

The President was making a tour through the interior of the State.

THE PLAINS.

The Indian Peace Commission—A Treaty Concluded with Five More Hostile Tribes.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 14.

A dispatch from Cheyenne, dated yesterday, says Gens. SHERMAN, AUGUR and TERRY, and Col. TAPPAN, the Indian Peace Commissioners, returned from Fort Laramie to-day, and report they have concluded a treaty with the Crows, Brule, Sioux, Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, all agreeing to keep peace and settle upon the reservation. Gens. HARNEY and SANBORN, and A. S. WHITE, the Secretary of the Commission, remain at Fort Laramie to meet Man-afraid-of-his-Horses, who with a large band passed Fort Reno on the 6th inst., *en route* for Fort Laramie, where they are expected to-day. Gens. SANBORN and HARNEY are arranging for the removal of a large party at Fort Laramie to a reservation on the Missouri River.

About one hundred Sioux, who it is believed committed the late depredations on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, are still on the war path.

Red Cloud sends a message that he and his warriors in the mountains are waiting for the evacuation of the military posts, and when they are abandoned he will come to meet the Commissioners.

Gen. AUGUR goes to Fort Bridger to meet the Snakes and Shoshones, Gens. SHERMAN and TAPPAN to New-Mexico to meet the Navajoes, and Gen. TERRY to Forts Randall and Sully, to arrange for the reception and location of the Indians on the reservations.

IMPEACHMENT.

The Impeachment Question in Missouri—The Revenue Frauds.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 14.

The Republicans of St. Joseph, Mo., will hold a meeting to-day to express their sentiments on the impeachment question.

The Excelsior Insurance Company, of this city, will offer through the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association, at their fair next Fall, a premium of $100 for the best plan for iron vessels and barges, for the transportation of grain in bulk on the Mississippi River and tributaries. It is not improbable the premium will be increased by other parties to $1,000.

Col. RODGERS, United States Marshal of this district, denies having applied to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for a cavalry force to enable him to make arrests, as telegraphed from Washington on Tuesday, and says there is no difficulty in executing any process of the United States Courts in the Eastern District of Missouri.

Impeachment Meeting in Salem, Mass.

SALEM, Mass., Thursday, May 14.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held here, this evening, in support of the Senators who it is supposed will vote for the conviction of ANDREW JOHNSON. Gen. H. K. OLIVER, presided. Resolutions setting forth the alleged misdemeanors of ANDREW JOHNSON, referring to the fidelity of those Senators who will vote for conviction, and alluding with mortification and shame to those Senators who have joined the enemy, were unanimously adopted.

The resolutions were supported in speeches by Dr. GEO. B. LORING and Rev. WILLARD SPALDING.

Public Sentiment in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, May 14.

Much interest continues to be manifested in the impeachment trial. The mass of Republicans desire conviction. The Democrats desire acquittal, though they believe that conviction would benefit their cause.

Impeachment Indorsed in Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., Thursday, May 14.

A large meeting of Republicans was held here to-night, indorsing the impeachment of ANDREW JOHNSON. Ex-Gov. CONY presided over the meeting.

Resolutions sustaining impeachment and indorsing Senator MORRILL were unanimously passed.

Impeachment Meeting in Kansas.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Thursday, May 14.

A mass meeting was held here last night and resolutions were unanimously adopted demanding the immediate conviction and removal of President JOHNSON, and denouncing, with political and social execrations, such Republican Senators as shall fail to vote for conviction.

The Massachusetts State Temperance Convention.

BOSTON, Mass., Thursday, May 14.

The State Temperance Convention was addressed by Messrs. WHITING, GRISWOLD, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Judge PITMAN, Rev. Dr. MINER, and other prominent gentlemen. Resolutions were adopted condemnatory of the license system, advocating prohibition, and declaring that allegiance to party is consistent and honorable only when party represents principles; and while we do not propose to ignore the other great questions which are before the country, we feel called upon, in our State elections, solemnly to declare that no party shall receive our suffrage whose platform and candidates are opposed to the principles and triumph of prohibition. A State Committee was appointed and authorized to call a State Convention to nominate a temperance ticket for State officers, if advisable. The Committee at Large are: R. CHAPIN, of New-Bedford; Rev. WILLARD SPAULDING, of Salem; Z. L. RAYMOND, of Cambridge; LEVI STOCKBRIDGE, of North Hampden; ELIPHALET TRASK, of Springfield.

Louisiana Delegates to Chicago—Result of the Late Election.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 14.

A number of delegates to the Chicago Convention left this evening for Chicago.

In Special Orders, No. 104, Gen. BUCHANAN announces the result of the vote on the new Constitution and for Congressional candidates. The majority for the ratification of the Constitution is 17,413. JAMES MANN, in the Second District, is the Democrat elected to Congress. Certificates of election will be issued on application at headquarters. No mention is made of the balance of the ticket.

A meeting of Radical soldiers and sailors last night by resolutions instructed the delegates to the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, at Chicago, to support Gen. GRANT for the Presidency. They also adopted a resolution indorsing the impeachment of the President.

The Republican Split in Maryland—Meeting of Colored People.

BALTIMORE, Md., Thursday, May 14.

At a mass meeting of colored people held here to-night for the purpose of expressing their views upon the division of the Republicans of Maryland, resolutions were offered indorsing Judge BOND as representing the Republicans of the State, and favoring the admission of the Bond delegation to the Chicago Convention. After considerable debate, the resolutions were laid on the table.

Delegations from the Soldiers and Sailors of Maryland, and from the regular Republican Convention to the Chicago Convention, leave to-morrow evening.

Spring Meeting of the Boston Jockey Club.

BOSTON, Mass., Tuesday, May 14.

The Boston Jockey Club held their Spring meeting at Clyde Park to-day, and, notwithstanding the weather was bad, there was quite a large attendance. The course was in good order for the first three races of the five on the programme, but the rain made it heavy afterward. The first contest was the race for gentlemen's hacks for a sweepstake of $20 each, with $100 added, and of entries of only two horse vans, the race of one mile being won by H. SALTENSTALL's horse *Alexander*, R. B. FORBES' *Baleconnic* mare being second. Time—2:08.

There were four starters for the Jockey Club purse of one and a half miles, and this was easily won by Mr. FORBES' mare *Climax*, in 3.55¼, Mr. RYAN's horse *Remorse*, being second. The Ladies' Plate, with nine entries, only furnished two at the post, and *Black Knight*, owned by Mr. FORBES, won in two straight heats, 55¼ and 55¼ seconds—half mile heats. The Beacon handicap for one mile heats was run by *Climax*, *Sligo* and *Alexander*, *Climax* winning in 1.57. The last race for the Steward's Plate, (three-quarters of a mile heats, was won by *Caledon*.

The Soldiers and Sailors of Kansas Desire Conviction.

KANSAS CITY, Thursday, May 14.

The soldiers and sailors of the Sixth Congressional District, in Convention to-day, elected twenty delegates, and two at large, to the Chicago Convention, in addition to declaring for Gen. GRANT for President.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the delegates from the Sixth Congressional District to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, to assemble in Chicago on the 19th inst., are hereby instructed to withhold their support in said Convention from, and to vote against, the nomination of any members of the United States Senate who shall aspire to the Presidency or Vice-Presidency, and who have voted or may vote against the conviction of ANDREW JOHNSON upon the charges for which he is now being tried.

The Methodist Lay Convention in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 14.

Resolutions adopted at the Methodist Lay Convention, this afternoon, declared that the present generation of Methodists have as much right to change the plans of the Church for their improvement, and to adapt it to altered circumstances, that WESLEY and the fathers had to create it, and that as educational, publishing, missionary and other charitable agencies depend largely upon the city for support, and as the laity are already charged with the responsibilities concerning them, they regard it as eminently reasonable and desirable that they should be associated with the ministry in the inception, establishment and modification of the various institutions of the Church.

Minnesota Republican State Convention.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Thursday, May 14.

The Minnesota Republican State Convention met yesterday. The following Delegates were chosen to the Chicago Convention: B. Wakefield, of Faribault; A. H. Butler, of Filmore; J. C. Rudolph, of Brown; W. H. Scott, of Wabash; Jesse Ames, of Rice; R. N. McLaren, of Ramsey; Gen. Andrews, of Stearns; Gen. Van Clery, of Hennipin.

The following Electors were chosen: W. H. Rambush, of Freeborn; D. M. Almey, of Ramsey; C. T. Brown, of Nicollet; T. J. Jones, of Anoka.

Freshet in Rhode Island—A Cotton Mill Carried Off.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, May 14.

The heavy rain of last night caused a freshet in a small stream in Johnston, three miles from this city, known as Dry Brook, and much damage was done. About 1 o'clock this morning three dams were carried away, the flood taking, also, a small cotton mill, owned by THOMAS HUGHES and run by THOMAS PRAY, a cotton storehouse leased by JAMES WALSH, and three buildings, known as the Glen Hill Chemical Works, owned by Mr. HUGHES. The total loss is about $60,000.

A Domestic Tragedy at Albany.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 14.

A German, named CHARLES GRANZ, met his son-in-law in the Bowery this afternoon, and raising a revolver attempted to shoot him. The ball missed its intended victim, whereupon GRANZ put the pistol to his own head, and discharged a bullet in his brain, from the effects of which he died in four hours. The tragedy grew out of a family quarrel. The deceased was a resident of New-York.

A Sea Captain Arrested for Violation of the Passenger Laws.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 14.

Capt. WILSON, of the British steamship *Palmyra*, from Liverpool, was before United States Commissioner HALLETT to-day, on complaint of carrying more passengers than the law allows. He pleaded not guilty, and gave personal recognizance to answer on the 9th of July next.

A Large Cotton Mill Burned in Massachusetts.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Thursday, May 14.

The cotton mill known as the White Mill, belonging to the Fall River Manufacturing Company, of this city, was totally destroyed by fire between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning. The fire originated in the picker house, and is supposed to have been caused by the spontaneous combustion of oily cotton. The building contained about 9,000 spindles, about $15,000 worth of cotton, and $90,000 worth of cloth, which were destroyed. The loss is about $120,000, on which there is $90,000 insurance in the following offices: Springfield Fire and Marine, $25,000; City, Putnam and Merchants', of Hartford, $2,500 each; Etna, Hartford, $5,000; Bay State, Worcester, $2,500; People's, Worcester, $5,000; Home, New-Haven, $2,500; National, Boston, $5,000; Pacific, San Francisco, $5,000; Norwich, $5,000; Enterprise, Cincinnati, $5,000; Equitable, American and Roger Williams, Providence, $5,000 each; Narragansett, Providence, $10,000; Fireman's and Excelsior, New-York, $5,000 each; Yonkers and New-York, New-York, $10,000.

Republican Nomination for Senator from Connecticut.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Thursday, May 14.

The Republicans in caucus to-night nominated WM. A. BUCKINGHAM for United States Senator on the third ballot. The vote stood, BUCKINGHAM 81, HAWLEY 59—PLATT's name having been withdrawn.

The American Congregational Union—Speeches by Hon. Henry Wilson, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. H. M. Storrs, D. D., and Others.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the American Congregational Union was held in the Directors' room of the Brooklyn Academy of Music yesterday afternoon, Mr. A. S. BARNES, Vice-President, in the chair.

Rev. RAY PALMER, D. D., of Albany, read the annual report of the Trustees, from which it appeared that the number of churches in various parts of the country which had received and were pledged assistance was 352; that the demands for aid during the past year were greatly in excess of any previous one, and that during the year there had been under the care of the Board 123 churches, 70 of which had been assisted.

Mr. N. A. CALKINS, Treasurer, read his report, from which it appeared that the receipts during the past year amounted to $59,846 72, and the total expenditures applied to churches in the different States was $32,850; paid for salaries, rents, &c., $9,459 72; pledged to thirty-eight churches, not paid, $17,475, and balance in treasury $62.

Rev. LEONARD W. BACON, D. D., of New-Haven, was duly elected President of the Union for the ensuing year.

Senator WILSON then delivered the opening address:

SPEECH OF SENATOR WILSON.

LAIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am grateful for the privilege of meeting with you to-night and participating with you in the pleasures of an occasion like this. The object for which you have assembled has been already stated, and surely that object is in accordance with the spirit of your Divine Master. We come together to-night to express our Christian sympathy with our brethren of all denominations. We come here to-night to express our devotion to the cause of our Lord and Master. We come here to-night to aid in the spreading of vital, simple Christianity all over the Republic. Our Heavenly Father has given us our being in this magnificent continental Republic, in this land of wondrous resources to be developed for human happiness and human power. Our lands are broad, the borders of our country are advancing, it embraces now more than one-eighth part of the globe, and will soon in the Providence of God embrace the larger portion of the North American continent. [Applause.] Men from the Old World are thronging to our shores to find homes and build up free institutions. We welcome them one and all. [Applause.] We welcome them to the blessings of our Democratic institutions and to our Christian civilization. We have no established church. Here the cause of Christianity rests, as it ever ought to rest, upon the voluntary will of the people. [Renewed applause.] Our Father in Heaven has given us our being too in this age of activities. Never did a people have such opportunities for doing good as that of this age in America have. The opportunities are around us and before us, and if we love the cause of our Master, if we love our country, if we love our race, we should do all in our power in this age to spread over the land the spirit of Jesus Christ. In the days that are past, we have been summoned over and over again to aid in raising feeble churches in the new sections of the country, and gloriously have we been rewarded. What a magnificent country we have in the Northwest! We are summoned now anew to aid another weak section of the country that has been trampled down beneath the iron heel of war. There, before us in a magnificent land—one-eighth part, one-fourth part of the vast territory of the United States. There is a people broken by power, crushed—there is an emancipated race—there is a mighty work for the Christian men and women of this country to do, and I pray God we may all aid in the great work of elevating them. [Applause.] Since the rebel armies surrendered I have never heard one charitable word from any quarter that maintained the rights of all, that I did not welcome; I have never heard of one generous deed toward that portion of the country, if the person who performed it remembered to be just to the poor emancipated bondmen, that I did not welcome it and bless the man who did the deed. [Applause.] We want to be, in the first place, just to all portions of our countrymen; to maintain the rights of the poor and the lowly, and no matter what it costs to maintain this race. Men may denounce us, brand us, but it is our duty as Christian men and women to lift up the poor and the lowly, and to maintain the equal rights of all portions of our country. [Applause.] But while we do that, let us do it in the spirit of Christianity, in the spirit of love, and thus teach those who have held men in bondage—those who plunged the country in the fire and blood of civil war and maintained human Slavery in America—those who have been broken, defeated, crushed by our battalions—let us teach them that we embrace in our attentions the whole of our country, and all our people of every race. [Applause.] The Christian churches of the country, the Christian men and women of the country, have in America to-day one of the grandest opportunities to advance Christian civilization, to advance the cause of pure Christianity that lifts up the poor and the lowly, that does good to all—that any people ever had under the sun. And patriotism demands it. We have not only a magnificent country in extent of territory, and a great people with all their faults, but we have free democratic institutions to maintain. These institutions are the outgrowth of Christian civilization; our institutions were born of the spirit of the New Testament; if we would maintain them in their purity and transmit them we must maintain and disseminate the pure spirit of justice upon which our institutions are founded, [applause,] and in that spirit we assemble here to-night, and may God bless our efforts for good on this occasion. [Loud applause.]

Addresses were also made by Rev. H. M. STORRS, D. D., Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Rev. C. H. MALCOLM, Rev. H. M. GALLAGHER, Rev. RAY PALMER, D. D., and Rev. LEON PILATE, of France. Want of space precludes the possibility of more than this mention of earnest and eloquent speeches.

The American Equal Rights Association.

The second anniversary of this Association was held yesterday—morning and evening—at the Cooper Institute, Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON in the chair. The attendance was very large, and many of those present were ladies, who evinced a deep interest in the discussion of their rights.

The following resolutions were adopted;

Resolved, That suffrage is the inalienable right of every American citizen of sound mind and mature age, not legally convicted of crime, without qualification of sex or race.

Resolved, That our existing Governments, both State and National, will be anti-Republican in form and Anti-Democratic in fact, so long as seven out of every twelve adult American citizens are excluded from the polls on account of sex and color.

Resolved, That the only way to decide whether women want to vote is to give them the opportunity of doing so.

Resolved, That the Republicans, in adopting the motto of "manhood suffrage," are bound to extend its application to women, otherwise it is no better in principle than the Democratic watchword of "a white man's Government," an aristocracy of sex being no better than an aristocracy of color.

Resolved, That any reconstruction which does not establish woman's right to vote will fail to secure permanent peace and prosperity.

Resolved, That the American Equal Rights Association respectfully invite the National Conventions of both parties about to assemble for the nomination of a President, to embody in their respective platforms the political enfranchisement of woman.

Resolved, That we petition Congress to extend suffrage to women in the District of Columbia and in the Territories.

Resolved, That we petition Congress to propose a constitutional amendment prohibiting political distinctions on account of sex.

Resolved, That the laws which, in the District of Columbia and in almost every State, deprive married women of the equal custody of their children and of the control and disposition of their property and earnings, are a disgrace to the civilization of the age.

Resolved, That disfranchisement, under any pretext, means alike to men and women inadequate compensation, inferiority, degradation and dependence.

Resolved, That class legislation is always selfish, that the rich cannot be trusted to make laws for the poor, nor the white for the black, nor man for woman—that the only good government is one for the people, by the people, for the people.

Resolved, That the thanks of this association are due to the brave men in Kansas who, in defiance of party machinery, cast one-third of the entire vote of the State for woman suffrage.

A letter was read from Hon. JOHN STUART MILL, in which, among other things, the writer says that "there is no true Democracy when large classes of the community are denied equality of political rights. Every government which permanently divides its people into a governing part and a governed part, is an aristocratic government, by whatever name it may be called; and I am convinced that the people of the United States, of both parties, are capable of seeing this, and attached as they both are to the general principles of democratic government, only need a persevering appeal to their reason and their good feelings, to induce them to free the Constitution from the remains of the old system of privileged orders and arbitrary disqualifications."

Addresses, elaborating the sentiments expressed in the above resolutions, were delivered by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucy Stone, Rev. Olympia Brown, Henry Blackwell, Frederick Douglass, Col. T. W. Higginson, Ernestine L. Rose, Mrs. Kingsbury, of Pennsylvania, Rev. Dr. Blanchard, and others. Several pieces of music were sung by the Hutchinson family. The Convention finally adjourned *sine die*.

The American and Foreign Christian Union.

The American and Foreign Christian Union held its nineteenth annual meeting at Steinway Hall last evening, the President, WILLIAM A. BOOTH, Esq., in the chair. The reports of the Directors and Treasurer were read. The income of the Society has been $138,000 in eleven months of this year, against $110,000 in the twelve months of last year. The disbursements amounted to $138,193 28, leaving a balance of $333 16.

Addresses were made by Rev. LEON PILATTE, Rev. HENRY H. JESSUP, Rev. HENRY O. RILEY, Rev. Dr. DURYEA, and others. At a business meeting held immediately after the anniversary exercises, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: For President, WILLIAM H. BOOTH; twenty Vice-Presidents; Secretaries, Rev. J. SCUDDER and Rev. J. T. BUTLER; Treasurer, T. S. YOUNG, and forty Directors.

The Brooklyn Woman's Temperance Association.

The first annual meeting of the Brooklyn Woman's Temperance Association took place at the Packer Institute yesterday afternoon, Rev. Dr. BUDINGTON in the Chair.

Rev. MASON GALLAGHER read the annual report, from which it appeared that 562 ladies had signed the pledge and had enrolled their names as members of the Association during the year. Addresses were delivered by Rev. T. L. CUYLER, D. D.; Mr. ALLAN THOMPSON, of Cincinnati, and Rev. Dr. BUDINGTON. The latter gentleman's speech contained some remarks of unusual importance, from which the following is an extract:

"On my way home from a visit to Richmond, Va., I had occasion to visit Washington on Tuesday, the day when the verdict on impeachment was to be given. Being desirous of learning the result, I made my entrance to the Senate Chamber. A gentleman and I were speaking of the condition of three or four prominent Senators who, for eighteen hours or more, were in such a state of beastly intoxication that there was no chance of getting them into the Senate Chamber, and a proposition was made toward conveying them in a coach. I said to myself, is it possible that I come from my home to witness such a scene as this; that here, in the capital of the country, the men upon whom is resting this very day the decision of a question more august and important in its consequences to the nation, no less solemn than the consequences following from the great battle at Gettysburg, the representatives of this nation are disqualified by intoxication from exercising intelligibly and faithfully the solemn trust committed to their charge? I cannot express the feelings of indignation with which I feel oppressed."

The meeting soon thereafter adjourned.

The Central Grant Club.

This Club last night elected the following delegates to the Chicago Convention:

Fourth District—Robert Edwards, John J. Shaw, M. C. Burns, Andrew Bleakley, Henry Smith, John M. Costa.

Fifth District—Eneas Elliott, Sidney Smith, Adolphus Borst, Chas. H. Hall, David Miller, Edward A. Lawrence, Wm. H. Gedney.

Sixth District—Hugh Gardner, Hon. Abraham Lent, Edward Ellsworth, Samuel Reynolds, George Kasmire, G. Star, John Campbell, Jamess, W. Booth.

Seventh District—Manheim Brock, John Lewis, A. J. Plumb, John Lawlor, Julian C. Harrison, Edward Sproull.

Eighth District—Thomas Murphy, Rufus F. Andrews, E. Delafield Smith, Gen. C. A. Arthur, Thos. B. Asten, Hon. A. J. Dittenhoeffer, Wm. A. Morris.

Ninth District—Wm. A. Darling, Otis F. Hall, Theodore P. Lilly, George H. Sheldon, Michael Halloran, Stephen H. Knapp, John P. Cumming.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—A special meeting was held last evening at No. 770 Broadway by the Mercantile Library Members' Union, for the purpose of arranging a ticket for officers to be elected in the Library Association at the annual election, on the 19th inst. After considerable discussion and conference through committee with the "regulars," the following gentlemen were selected as the ticket of the Union members: President, George C. Lee, with S. B. Chittenden & Co. Vice-President, S. A. Bunce, Secretary Citizen's Savings Bank. Corresponding Secretary, W. G. Davies, Mutual Life Insurance Company. Recording Secretary, W. L. Bailey, with Geo. Palen & Co. Treasurer, W. J. Harris, Continental National Bank. Directors, Thos. J. Townsend, E. Hart Satterlee, Geo. G. Mackenzie, Wilhelm Jung, Wm. McCary, J. Gibson Morrison, Junius Smith.

LARCENY OF MONEY.—Sergt. SCHOFIELD, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested MARY MEAD, HARRY RODER and CHARLES CARSTELBEIN, last evening, on a charge of having robbed JOSEPH RITTER, a rural visitor to the City, of $205 in cash. RITTER became infatuated with the female prisoner, and had, prior to making her acquaintance, the sum of $285, and the two men under arrest induced him to drink to excess during the day, RITTER spending, as he supposed, $40, and as he had on getting sober $40 more, he accuses the prisoners of stealing the remainder. In their possession was found $140, and they were locked up in the Prince-street Police Station for further examination.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—THOS. McDONALD quarreled with his wife MARGARET this morning at No. 373 Water-street, and stabbed her on the head and arm. He was arrested by the Fourth Ward Police and locked up.

Important News.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 9, 1868.

To Wheeler & Wilson, of New-York:

SIRS: The Department has received one gold medal, awarded to your firm on Sewing and Button-hole Machines, at the Paris Universal Exposition of 1867. Your obedient servant,

Mail. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Phalon's "Paphian Lotion."

"PAPHIAN LOTION."
"PAPHIAN LOTION."
"PAPHIAN LOTION."

Removes all ERUPTIONS, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, MOTH-BLOTCHES, TAN, &c., and renders the SKIN SOFT FAIR and BLOOMING.

PHALON'S "PAPHIAN LOTION."
"PAPHIAN LOTION."
"PAPHIAN LOTION."
"PAPHIAN LOTION."

For LADIES in the NURSERY it is invaluable.

For GENTLEMEN after SHAVING it has no equal.

It is the only reliable remedy for blemishes of the SKIN. By applying the "PAPHIAN LOTION" copiously several times a day, and letting it remain on, it will effectually cure all ERUPTIONS, TETTERS, RINGWORMS, BURNS, ERYSIPELAS, &c. It is superior as a refreshing wash during TRAVELING or exposure to the SUN, DUST OR WINDS.

The "PAPHIAN LOTION" is not a metalic "WHITE-WASH" liquid, but is warranted a vegetable production.

Price $1 25 per bottle. Upon receipt of the price we will forward by express, securely packed,

"PAPHIAN SOAP."
"PAPHIAN SOAP."
"PAPHIAN SOAP."
"PAPHIAN SOAP."
"PAPHIAN SOAP."

For the TOILET, NURSERY and BATH, will not CHAP the SKIN.

Sold by all druggists, and by

Advt. PHALON & SON, No. 517 Broadway.

See WHEELER & WILSON's Button-Hole Attachment, making one hundred button-holes an hour. The desideratum for families, dressmakers and manufacturers. No. 625 Broadway.—*Advt.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

A Fee for Twenty Doctors.

My wife had an ulcer on her leg for thirteen years, caused by varicose veins, ulceration extending from her ankle to her knee, some places eaten away to the bone. I have employed over twenty eminent physicians at vast expense during this period. But all attempts at cure proved utterly abortive until I tried Dr. WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT, which the doctors told me was humbug. But humbug or not, it has done the work complete in less than one month, removing the pain at first application. I kept her leg wet with Pain Paint constantly till healed. I wish that we had more humbugs as useful as Dr. Wolcott's Pain Paint. I am well known in this City, and any person who wants to make further inquiry will call at No. 101 West-st., New-York, at the Hanover House, of which I am the proprietor, and I think I can satisfy them as to the benefit derived by the use of Pain Paint.

MAY 12, 1868. PETER MINCK.

Self-Lighting Gas-Burner.

One of the most ingenious, simple, useful and economical inventions of the day.

P. S. SANDERSON, Agent, 681 Broadway, op. Bond-st.

Colgate & Co.'s

LAUNDRY SOAP is cut in pieces of ECONOMICAL and convenient size for use. For sale by leading grocers and at the salesrooms of the manufacturers No. 53 John-st.

Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods are heavily plated on the finest Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate, Providence, R. I.

The Gorham Ware, *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate*, for sale at retail, by

STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John-st.

Starr & Marcus,

No. 22 John-st., up stairs,

continue to make a specialty of the GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S SOLID SILVERWARE, embracing all their NEWEST and CHOICEST PRODUCTIONS in DINNER, TEA and DESSERT SERVICES, with a varied selection of ornamental and useful pieces; also, a very extensive stock of Forks, Spoons and Knives of NOVEL DESIGN and UNSURPASSED FINISH, which to purchasers present the following inducements:

1. The quality guaranteed by (U. S. MINT ASSAY) every piece bearing their trade-mark, thus:

2. Embracing the most decided talent in all their various departments for DESIGNING, MODELING DIE-SINKING, CHASING, ENGRAVING and FINISHING, they produce wares which at once appeal to the most cultivated TASTE for UTILITY, BEAUTY and FINISH.

3. Facilities for manufacturing in LARGE QUANTITIES ONLY THE FINEST GOODS, enabling them to reduce the labor prices to the LOWEST MINIMUM STANDARD.

The Celebrated

GORHAM PLATED WARE.

A full assortment of the freshest patterns *at prices established by the manufacturers.*

ADAMS, PRICE & CO., No. 20 John-st.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 45 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Janes, Kirtland & Co.,

Nos. 10 and 12 Reade-st., corner of Centre.

FOUNTAINS AND GARDEN VASES at wholesale and retail.

Wire Stands and Frames.

REMOVAL.

The business located at the corner of Broadway and Canal-st., which has been brought by me to constitute a new branch of industry, and which has existed for the last sixteen years as the largest in the United States for the manufacture of wire stands and brass fixtures to show goods in stores, has been removed to the large marble building, Nos. 466 and 468 Broome-st., corner of Greene-st., two blocks west of Broadway.

I also tender my sincere thanks to my customers for their patronage. J. R. PARMENBERG,

Manufacturer of all kinds of Wire Stands and Brass Fixtures, 466 and 468 Broome-st., corner of Greene-st.

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MARRIED.

BATHGATE—PARKER.—At Dayton, Ohio, on Wednesday, May 13, by Rev. B. F. Eaton, CHARLES W. BATHGATE, of Fordham, N. Y., to MARY A. PARKER, of Dayton.

BETTS—SWARTS.—On Thursday, May 14, by Rev. Samuel D. Elexander, D. D., CLARENCE F. BETTS, of Woodside, L. I., to MARY E., daughter of Aaron Swarts, Esq., of this City.

HAIGHT—SECOR.—On Wednesday, May 13, at Zion Church, by Right Rev. Bishop Southgate, EDWARD C. HAIGHT to LYDIA HOLT, daughter of Charles A. Secor, Esq.

HOPKINS—HOPKINS.—On Tuesday, May 12, at Savannah, Ga., by Rev. C. H. Coley, Mr. C. EDWARD HOPKINS, of New-York, to Miss V. EDITH HOPKINS, daughter of Hon. C. H. Hopkins, of Savannah.

TALCOTT—POLHAMUS.—On Thursday, May 14, by Rev. E. H. Chapin, at the residence of the bride's father, AUGUST B. TALCOTT to THERESE, daughter of John Polhamus, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

ARCHER.—On Wednesday, May 13, of consumption, JAMES B. ARCHER, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of his brothers-in-law, Peter A. and Sherman B. Crawford, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 112 Varick-st., on Friday, at 2 o'clock.

BENNETT.—On Tuesday, May 12, THOMAS BENNETT, in the 50th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Christ Church, corner of 35th-st. and 5th-av., on Friday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

The members of Atlantic Lodge No. 178, F. & A. M., are directed to meet at the Lodge-rooms, corner of 4th and Green sts., on Friday, the 15th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of our late brother, THOMAS BENNETT.

By order of the Master.

CHARLES W. SY, Secretary.

BAKER.—On Tuesday, May 12, WILLIAM BAKER, aged 46 years.

The remains will be taken to Palatine Bridge for interment.

BLAKE.—At Stapleton, Staten Island, on Thursday, May 14, after a short illness, ANSON BLAKE, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family and of his sons-in-law, Wm. B. Jackson, Edward Martindale, Daniel E. Moran and John H. Clark, are invited to attend the funeral from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, at 3½ o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the 16th inst., without further invitation.

BUNKER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 14, after a long and painful illness, NANCY A., wife of F. P. Bunker, and daughter of the late Ephraim Blank, aged 43 years and 9 months.

Funeral will take place on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 194 President-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood. Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend.

☞ Hudson, N. Y., Albany and Sag Harbor, L. I., papers please copy.

CODDINGTON.—At Rahway, N. J., on Wednesday, May 13, SMITH CODDINGTON, in the 55th year of his age, son of James Coddington, of this City.

His funeral will take place from his late residence on Sunday, May 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.

EDDY.—On Thursday, May 14, at Morristown, N. J., of brain fever, SAMUEL H., eldest son of Emeline A. and Samuel Eddy.

Funeral from the M. E. Church, Morristown, on Saturday, May 16, at 12 M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot for the 9:30 A. M. train from New-York.

FLEMING.—On Wednesday, May 13, MARY FLEMING, daughter of Richard Amos, deceased, of this City, aged 72 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son, Charles E. Fleming, No. 121 East 24th-st., near 4th-av.

FREY.—On Wednesday, May 13, LETITIA E., the beloved wife of Dr. J. Frey, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of Olive Branch Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, at Bellevue Hospital, on Sunday afternoon next at 2 o'clock P. M.

HAMMOND.—At Maquoketa, Iowa, on Thursday, May 7, HENRY BALL HAMMOND, aged 36 years.

HARVEY.—On Wednesday evening, May 13, at her residence, in Bridge-st., Brooklyn, CATHERINE HARVEY, relict of the late Charles Harvey.

The friends of the family and those of Edward Harvey are invited to attend her funeral on Saturday morning, May 16, at 10 o'clock, at St. James' Cathedral, Jay-st.

HARRIS.—At White Plains, N. Y., on Thursday, May 14, in the 26th year of her age, LAURA CLARK HARRIS, daughter of Rev. Dr. R. W. Harris.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Grace Church, White Plains, at 1½ o'clock P. M. on Saturday next. Cars leave 26th-st. Station at 11 o'clock, and return at 4½ P. M.

JOHNSON.—At Harlem, on Tuesday, May 12, WILLIAM JOHNSON, aged 49 years, son of J. K. Johnson, New-York City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Friday, the 15th inst., from his residence, 127th-st., near 4th-av., at 9 o'clock A. M. Cars leave 26th-st. at 8¼ o'clock; return at 10½ o'clock.

NASH.—On Wednesday, May 13, of congestion, ELIZABETH, widow of James Nash, of this City, in her 70th year.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 209 2d-av., on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

SCRYMSER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, May 14, ROBERT L. SCRYMSER, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday afternoon, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 34 Lafayette-av.

SINCLAIR.—On Wednesday, May 13, WM. J. SINCLAIR, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

SMITH.—On Wednesday, May 13, at the residence of his father, Stephen Smith, Esq., Norwalk, Conn., J. KEMPER SMITH, aged 30 years.

Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, on Saturday afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, May 13, EMILIE, wife of Edward A. Smith, and daughter of Benjamin Mott, Esq., of Hempstead, L. I., in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father-in-law, Crawford C. Smith, No. 140 Livingston-st., on Friday at 1 o'clock P. M.

TEN BROECK.—On Wednesday morning, suddenly, N. EDWIN TEN BROECK.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Saturday, May 16, at 3 P. M.

TROST.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 14, LUCY HOWE, wife of Herman Trost, and daughter of the late Thomas Tileston, of Boston.

Funeral will take place at her late residence, No. 91 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE PROPERTIES OF ITS INGREDIENTS.

SARSAPARILLIAN.—The properties of this wonderful ingredient (which is the only true curative principle of Sarsaparilla,) cleanses the blood of vitiated humors and expels from the system the taint of corruption—rapidly removes from the flesh, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Tetters, Acne, Black Spots, Worms and Insects, imparting beautiful clearness to the skin, and the roseate hue of health and beauty to the complexion—a few doses will make a remarkable change.

LIXIVÆ FUOI.—This extraordinary agent associated with the SARSAPARILLIAN, cures effectually, with astonishing quickness, all varieties of uncured Syphiloid Ulcers, Nodes, Tumors, Swellings, Fever Sores, Mercurial Sores, Rheumatism and Wandering Pains, and the worst forms of Skin diseases. As a specialty it is king of remedies for these complaints, and its association with the other ingredients in the Resolvent places a cure beyond the possibility of a doubt.

PAREIRA BRAVA.—This marvelous agent, like a new sun, shines with such effulgent light upon the medical world as to cast in the shade all other roots supposed to possess similar properties. Extolled by the most eminent practitioners of Europe as a diuretic, diaphoretic, alterative, lithontriptic, superior to Buchu, Digitalis, Juniper, Turpentine, Copaiba, Cubebs, &c., it cures the worst forms of Kidney, Bladder and Urinary diseases. Its effects in Gravel, Stone in the Bladder, Suppression or Retention of Urine, Diabetes, Chronic Catarrh, Tenesmus, Inflammation of the Bladder, it relieves almost instantly; and in cases where Catheters have been used it will produce a quick discharge of urine; its association with Fuci, Sarsaparillian and other ingredients restore functional harmony to the secreting vessels of the kidneys, and secure the secretion of the proper constituents of urine from the blood. Persons whose urine is thick, cloudy, morbid, turbid, depositing brick-dust, albumen and other deposits, will, after a few doses, witness the disappearance of these signs of terror, and their water changed to a clear amber and healthy color. Bear in mind that the Sarsaparillian Resolvent is the only remedy in vogue that contains the true Sarsaparillian and the pure Pareira Brava.

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The undersigned offers for sale $100,000 of the above-described bonds, which are secured by a mortgage on the franchise and the entire property of the Company to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company Trustees.

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The title of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad having been confirmed by act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, and the bonds declared valid, the work of extending the same to a connection with the Southern system of roads at Columbus, Ky., is now going rapidly forward. Ninety-one miles being in profitable operation, forty-five miles of new work graded, with rails enough on hand for forty-seven miles, it is expected that the whole line, from St. Louis to Belmont, 193 miles, will be opened for business early next year, so that there will be a continuous line from St. Louis to Mobile, New-Orleans and other Southern cities. A very large traffic is anticipated.

The old part of the road (91 miles) already earns enough to secure all the interest on the whole mortgage debt, and the extension completed, will vastly increase the earnings. The proceeds of these bonds going into the extension of the road adds to the security, and a projected branch, southwestwardly from Pilot Knob, for which a cash subsidy of $15,000 per mile is granted by the State, as a free gift to the Company, will add very much to the value of their property.

THOS. ALLEN, President, St. Louis, Mo.

We, the undersigned, cordially recommend these seven per cent. mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad as a good security. The revenue of the road will be large, and the administration of the affairs of the Company is in capable and experienced hands, and is entitled to the greatest confidence of the public.

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E. W. FOX, Pres. St. Louis Board of Trade.
BARTON BATES, Pres. North Missouri Railroad.
J. H. BRITTON, Pres. Nat. Bank of the State of Mo., in St. Louis.
WM. L. EWING, Pres. of the Mer. N. B. of St. Louis.
GEO. H. REA, Pres. Second National Bank, St. Louis.
JAS. B. EADS, Chief-Engineer St. Louis and Illinois Bridge Company.
GEO. R. TAYLOR, Pres. Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri.)
WM. TAUSSIG, Pres. Traders' Bank, St. Louis.
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H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President, No. 43 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, May 14, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE BONDHOLDERS AND shareholders of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company of Illinois. You are hereby notified that a meeting of the bondholders and shareholders of this Company will be held in this City on the 15th day of June next at the office of the Company, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock to vote upon the question of the extension of the road from La Harpe to Burlington, Iowa, and from Warsaw to Quincy, Illinois, to connect with the Government bridges at those places, and to authorize the Board to contract for the building of the same, and to issue sinking fund bonds of the Company bearing interest at eight per cent., at the rate of fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000) per mile upon such extensions or branches for said purpose, or upon any other plan that may be presented you at said meeting for the purpose of raising the necessary funds for building the extensions, and upon any other subject that may be offered for consideration at said meeting.

Per order of the Board.

CHARLES L. FROST, President.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 18, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stock and Bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on Thursday, the 4th day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday, the 2d of May, and reopened on the morning of Monday, the 8th of June.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 8, 1868. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer, not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day, as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 19th day of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 9th day of June.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, by vote of the shareholders, on the 8th day of April, 1868, and taking effect this day, is closing up its affairs.

The holders of notes, and other creditors of said bank, are requested to present such notes or other claims to the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio.

CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.

HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio, has this day purchased all the assets and business of the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, now closing its affairs, and under the same management will continue business as heretofore.

Notes and claims against the Commercial National Bank will be paid by this Bank on demand.

CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.

HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the seven per cent. bonds, falling due first August next, are hereby notified that the Treasurer is authorized to exchange the capital stock of the Company at par for such bonds as may be surrendered to him prior to the first day of July next. Accrued interest on the bonds will be allowed to the holder. This Road is under a perpetual lease, and has always paid semi-annual dividends of four per cent. in August and February, besides accumulating a surplus.

C. W. DURANT, Treasurer, No. 13 William-st., New-York.

KNOWLTON MINING CO., NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, May 4, 1868.

THE SHARES OF THE KNOWLTON MINING COMPANY, heretofore advertised, on which the assessment of $1 per share, due Dec. 2, 1867, shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of May, 1868, will be sold at auction on that day at 12 o'clock, at No. 44 Exchange-place, and all delinquent shareholders are hereby notified. By order, F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer-books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 12th day of May next until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 20th day of May next.

R. J. NIVEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 28, 1868.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE Bondholders, of all classes, of the MARIPOSA COMPANY of California, will be held at the room of the Government Department of the New-York Stock Exchange, No. 3 New-st., near Wall, on WEDNESDAY next, 20th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., to take measures to enforce their claims.

THE DEFERRED ANNUAL MEETING of shareholders in the Knowlton Mining Company for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, on SATURDAY, May 30, 1868, at 2 o'clock. By order. F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—NOTICE.—AN election for Twenty-six Governors of "The Society of the New-York Hospital," will be held at the Hospital on TUESDAY, 19th of May.

Poll opens at 12 o'clock M.

D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, May 14, 1868—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81...	113⅞	114⅛	5-20 Coupon. '67..	109⅝	109¾
Coupon, 1881.....	113⅞	114⅛	10-40 Registered.	103⅛	103⅜
5-20 Regist'd '62.	106¼	106⅜	10-40 Coupon....	103¼	102⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62.	108⅞	109	Gold	139¾	139⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64.	107	107¼	June 7.30.......	107⅜	107½
5-20 Coupon, '65.	107⅛	107⅜	July 7.30	107⅜	107½
5-20C. '65, Jan July	109½	109⅝			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICES No. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, and No. 151 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - $2,000,000 00
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1868,- - $3,623,896 87
LIABILITIES. - - - $107,490 55

DESIRING TO DEAL DIRECTLY WITH ITS CUSTOMERS, THIS COMPANY WILL HEREAFTER MAKE A REBATE FROM THE PREMIUM, ON RISKS IN THE CITY, EQUAL TO THE COMMISSION HERETOFORE PAID AS BROKERAGE.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, Pres.
A. F. WILLMARTH, V.-Pres.
D. A. HEALD, 2d V.-Pres.
J. H. WASHBURN, Sec.
GEO. M. LYON, Ass't Sec.
T. B. GREENE, 2d Ass't Sec.

FOR SALE.

INSURANCE STOCKS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES. ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY, AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATE FOR INVESTMENT IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

RACINE, WATERTOWN, and KENOSHA, WISCONSIN; MUSCATINE CITY, and COUNTY, IOWA.

WESTERN SECURITIES, COUNTY, CITY and TOWN BONDS negotiated and purchased at best market rates.

GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

$100 REWARD—LOST.

200 shares Central Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company.

Certificate No. 666, Certificate No. 671, } 100 shares each.

In name of Greenleaf, Norris & Co.

Transfer has been stopped. The finder is requested to return the above to the subscriber.

WM. H. DUFF,

MAY 13, 1868. No. 15 Wall st.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS and coupons of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage executed by said Company, dated May 8, 1857, and conveying to THOMAS E. WALKER and CURTIS RAYMOND, as trustees, the division of said Company's railroad, known as the second division, extending westwardly from Iowa City, and all the rolling stock and other property appurtenant thereto, together with all the interest of said Company in the lands granted by the United States to the State of Iowa, and by said State to said Company in aid of the construction of said railroad, by the several acts of Congress and of the General Assembly of Iowa, set forth or referred to in said mortgage. Notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, within two years from the 9th day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned, present trustees of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys being proceeds thereof have been paid to the undersigned as such trustee for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein; and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid, the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.

THOMAS E. WALKER, F. HAVEN, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1868.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS and coupons of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage executed by said Company to EDWARD W. DUNHAM, the undersigned, as trustee, dated July 1, 1855, and conveying the eastern division of said Company's railroad, extending from the eastern line of the State of Iowa, at Davenport, to Iowa City and Muscatine, with the rolling stock and property appurtenant thereto, notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, within two years from the 9th day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned Trustee of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys, being proceeds thereof, have been paid to the undersigned, as such Trustee, for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein, and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid, the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.

F. H. TOWS, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1868.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS and coupons of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage, executed by said Company to EDWARD W. DUNHAM, the undersigned, as Trustee, dated July 1, 1856, and conveying that division of said Company's railroad, known as the Oskaloosa Division, extending west from the City of Muscatine, and the rolling stock and property appurtenant thereto —Notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company in the City of New-York, within two years from the 9th day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned Trustee of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys, being proceeds thereof, have been paid to the undersigned as such Trustee for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein; and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid, the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1868. F. H. TOWS, Trustee.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1868.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., pursuant to public notice, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Managers of the Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

CHARLES N. TALBOT, LE GRAND B. CANNON,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY, JAMES R. TAYLOR,
G. TALBOT OLYPHANT, THOMAS DICKSON,
ABIEL A. LOW, O. DE F. GRANT,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY, JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
JAMES M. HALSTED, THOMAS CORNELL,
W. J. HOPPIN.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY, NO. 25 WILLIAM-ST., ROOM NO. 9, SECOND FLOOR, NEW-YORK, May 12, 1868.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY will close on the 15th inst. and remain closed until the 20th of June, at which time bonds will be exchanged for the various classes of securities, in accordance with the terms of purchase by the St. Paul Company. C. P. GILPIN, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., No. 114 Broadway, NEW-YORK, May 11, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of the North American Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 25th day of May inst.

The polls will be open at 12 o'clock, and will close at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, GENEVA, N. Y., May 7, 1868.

THIS BANK IS NOT CONNECTED, OR in any manner affected by the recent failure of H. J. Messenger, New York, his interest and connection having ceased in April, 1866. This bank has had no business transactions with him since that period.

W. T. SCOTT, Cashier.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers in the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 54 City Exchange, Boston, Mass., at 12 o'clock noon May 21, inst., to see if said Company will accept an act passed by the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, and approved April 29, 1868, entitled "An act concerning the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company."

BOSTON, May 13, 1868. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, May 14, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $7 54 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $1 34 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, held on the 12th inst., an ordinance was adopted authorizing an increase in the capital stock equal to fifty thousand shares. That increase will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders on the 1st proximo, in the ratio of one new share for every two than held by them.

The first installment will be twenty per cent., and will be due and payable in cash at the office of the Company on the 10th of June proximo. The succeeding installments on the 10th of each month thereafter, until and including October.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of June 1 until the morning of the 10th.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER cent., free of all taxes, has been declared payable on the 9th inst. Transfer books closed until that date.

JNO. R. KEARNEY, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 3d-av., and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3. SIX PER CENT interest on $5 to $5,000. Assets, $4,711,998 98.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES DOYLE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 30th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MAY 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 27th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MAX DOCTOR, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MAY 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of RICHARD D. BARLOW, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, partner in the late firms of Geo. McBride, Smith & Co., of New-York, and R. C. Olin & Co., of Savannah, Ga., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MAY 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 7th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY J. SELDEN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 17th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MAY 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 11th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN D. SEEBECK, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 30th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MAY 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 28th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM H. MAPES, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MAY 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ANSON T. COLT, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, carrying on business in the City of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MAY 13, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARCUS G. HEILNER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Marcus G. Heilner, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, upon his own petition, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, April 25, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, Attorneys for petitioner, No. 45 William-st., New-York City. my15-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THEOPHILUS BELDEN, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Theophilus Belden, of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 29th day of February, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt, upon the petition of himself, by Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.

Dated at New-York, the 11th day of May, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

my15-law3wF No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,289.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH MURPHY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph Murphy, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 13th day of May, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

GERSHORN A. SEIXAS, Solicitor for Petitioner, No. 191 Broadway. ma15-law3wFr

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL FITZGERALD, bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Michael Fitzgerald, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 24th day of April, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

my1-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of THERON DEYO, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Theodore B. Gates, Register of said Court in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the village of Kingston, in the County of Ulster and State of New-York, the 5th day of May, 1868. —To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Theron Deyo, of the town of Plattekill, Ulster County, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

McD. VANWAGONER,

my8-law3wF* Assignee.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CYRUS MEAD, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MAY 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALBERT PHYFE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MAY 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of AUGUSTUS S. TOBIAS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MAY 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 28th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD MARTINDALE, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who has carried on business for four months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City and County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MAY 14, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NEWTON S. BRIGGS, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Newton S. Briggs, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of May, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 23d day of April, 1868.

my1-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN A. SHULTS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John A. Shults in said district, declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of June, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 7th day of May, 1868.

my8-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clery.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of A. HAMILTON HAGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss. At the City of New-York, the 29th day of April, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of A. Hamilton Hager, of New-Brunswick, in the County of Middlesex and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

my1-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 882.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of WILLIAM G. DEAN, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William G. Dean, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 24th day of April, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,

my1-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 809.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES L. TERRY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles L. Terry, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 27th day of March, A. D. 1868.

I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,

my1-law3wF* No. 76 Nassau-st.

NO. 578.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH G. MOODY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 30th day of April, A. D. 1868.— To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph G. Moody, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

my1-law3wF* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch.—In the matter of JAMES PELTON, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James Pelton, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, and who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, 17th day of April, A. D. 1868.

J. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,

my1-law3wF* No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANDREW SIMPSON, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Andrew Simpson, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York City, April 30, 1868.

FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee.

my1-law3wF* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Register. —To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of SAMUEL G. CUTTS, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated New-York, the 22d day of April, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

E. HAINES, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 142 Fulton-st. my1-law3wFr*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of HENRY D. SANGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry D. Sanger, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 12th day of May, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

my15-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SARAH C. CLARKE, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Sarah C. Clarke, of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of herself, by Isaac Dayton, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy.

Dated at New-York City, the 9th day of May, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee.

my15-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY H. TAPPAN, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Henry H. Tappan, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, April 30, 1868. FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,

my1-law3wF* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

NO. 1004.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM L. VAN ANTWERP, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William L. Van Antwerp, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 22d day of April, A. D. 1868.

ERASTUS F. BROWN, Assignee.

my1-law3wF* No. 76 Nassau-st.

NO. 791.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.— In the matter of THOMAS HILLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. —Before John Fitch, Register. —To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas Hiller, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 27th day of March, 1868.

I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,

my1-law3wF* No 76 Nassau-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of JAMES H. JONES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register. —Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 25th day of February, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James H. Jones, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

JNO. SEDGWICK,

my15-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EMANUEL IKELHEIMER and JOEL ADLER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 30th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MAY 15, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 12th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES G. DUNCAN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Pond & Duncan, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MAY 15, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM A. BRUSLE, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, carrying on business in New-York City, formerly a member of the firm of Brusle & Silliman, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MAY 15, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE F. SHEPHERD, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by the said George F. Shepherd, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 13th day of May, 1868.

my15-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES H. JONES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James H. Jones, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of June, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of May, 1868.

my15-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM D. ABBATT, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William D. Abbatt, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of June, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 5th day of May, 1868.

my8-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HANS J. HANSEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Hans J. Hansen, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 2d day of May, 1868.

my8-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of MATHUSALEM DUBOIS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Theodore B. Gates, Register of said Court in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss:—At the village of Kingston, in the County of Ulster and State of New-York, the 5th day of May, 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Mathusalem Dubois, of the village of Ellenville, Ulster County, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

my8-law3wF McD. VANWAGONER, Assignee.

NO. 847.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN R. WEED, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 30th day of April A. D. 1868. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John R. Weed, of Orange, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition, in the City of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,

my8-law3wF No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES E. POUCHER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern.— The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles E. Poucher, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 30th day of April, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

J. N. LOCKE, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 251 Broadway. my8-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIMEON EMANUEL, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

Dated New-York, 12th day of May, 1868.

my15-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of DAN B. ALLEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Dan B. Allen, of the City and County of New-York, in said district, and who was, on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated at the City of New-York, the 12th day of April, A. D. 1868.

my1-law3wF* LEVI GRAY, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY — SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, ss.—At Poughkeepsie City, on the 24th day of April, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HENRY C. PEARL, of the City of Poughkeepsie, in the County of Dutchess and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

APRIL 24, 1868. CHARLES WHEATON, Assignee,

my1-law3wF* Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE.

Established 1850.

Warehouses Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.

Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in the City, consisting of CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.

Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

AT ERNEST ROTH'S FURNITURE manufactory, No. 58 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, furniture at a great bargain for cash. Magnificent parlor suites covered with any color French silk brocatel for $175, $200, $225 and $250; parlor suites covered with reps or haircloth for $75, $85, $100, $125 and $150: also a great variety of parlor, bedroom and dining room furniture, latest style; mattresses, &c., cheap. All goods warranted.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT LARGELY reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices. N. B.—All goods warranted.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

REMOVAL.

BOUND & CO. have removed from No. 44 to No. 36 Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

We have this day associated with us Mr. CHARLES A. COLBY, late cashier of the Bay State National Bank of Lawrence, Mass., and will continue the general banking and commission business in commercial paper and other securities under the firm name of BOUND, COLBY & CO., at our new office, No. 36 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1868. BOUND & CO.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The General Office and Money Department of the AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY has been removed from No. 124 Broadway to NO. 115 BROADWAY, opposite. The freighting business will continue to be transacted at No. 61 Hudson-st., as heretofore.

ARNOLD H. WAGNER AND GILBERT E. DORLAND, lawyers, have removed their offices to No. 202 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on SATURDAY, May 16, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st.: ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE removed from the private residence of a gentleman for convenience of sale, consisting of parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, gilt frame, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, gilt cornices, rosewood parlor suites, etageres, marble-top centre tables, chandeliers and gas fixtures, fine bronzes and mantel ornaments, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, rosewood wardrobes, toilet tables, chairs, rockers, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, window shades, oil-cloths, stair carpets, hall stands and chairs, a complete carved black walnut dining room suite, elegant gilt and decorated china dinner set, superior plate, of the manufacture of Dixon of Sheffield, and Christofle, of Paris, cut and engraved glassware, &c.

ALSO,

A number of fine oil paintings.

ALSO, AT 12 O'CLOCK.

Rosewood Steinway Grand Piano, 7-octaves,
Rosewood 6-octave piano,
Mahogany 6-octave piano.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 14th, 15th, and 16th May, 1868, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st., CONTRIBUTORS' SALE OF CHOICE OIL-PAINTINGS, embracing the works of

Wm. Hart, W. M. Oddie
Wydeveld, J. G. Brown,
J. F. Cropsey, Wm. Brown,
Geo. Inness, Mario,
Blakelock, Ream,
Otto Sommers, Sully,
and others.

Also, by order of the executors of Wm. E. Burton, deceased, fine collection of ANCIENT PICTURES by celebrated masters. They are now on exhibition free, as above till sale, and two evenings previous.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on FRIDAY, May 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 98 Madison-av., near 30th-st., GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of velvet carpets, rosewood suite in crimson plush, figured worsted lambrekins, gilt cornices, lace curtains, gilt frame French plate pier mirror, gilt marble-top pier base, p. m. pearl-inlaid centre tables, rosewood suite in blue reps, mahogany sofas and divans, elegantly gilt and decorated vases, mahogany arm chairs in hair-cloth, rosewood hat-stand, mahogany bedsteads, painted and enameled cottage suites, lounges in crimson plush, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, do. washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, black walnut crib bedstead, Brussels carpets, mahogany sofas in hair-cloth, gilt frame water-color drawings, extension table, mahogany marble-top buffet, elegantly carved marble clock, mahogany sofas in hair-cloth, black walnut sewing chair. Also, kitchen furniture.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE of $615,000 5-20s, 6s and 10-40 BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at public auction on MONDAY, May 18, 1868, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of H. R. Hulburd, Esq., Comptroller of the Currency of the United States Treasury Department:

$615,000 United States Government Registered Bonds, embracing 5-20s, 6s and 10-40s of 1862, 1864, 1865 and 1881.

These Bonds are to be sold for the redemption of the circulating notes of various National Banks failed and now in the hands of receivers.

TERMS OF SALE: Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid immediately after the sale, and balance on the following day, before 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Broker, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.—Saleroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL by auction, on FRIDAY, May 15, at 10 o'clock, at salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and elegant assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and black-walnut suites, in reps and haircloth; oak and black-walnut chamber suites, extension tables, oak and black-walnut marble top centre tables and sideboards, hair and straw mattresses, sofas, lounges, mirrors, oak and black-walnut desks, &c. Also, three grand rosewood pianos.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 8 Cortlandt-st., four doors west of Broadway; Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL PAINTINGS, PROOF ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS, &c., &c., FROM PRIVATE COLLECTION.

H. D. MINER & BARKER will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, May 15, at 11 o'clock, at their new salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., a large collection of ancient and modern oil paintings, embracing works by artists of the French, English and American schools; also a number of fine proof engravings and chromos, including a complete set of Cole's Voyage of Life, richly framed; also an invoice of Swiss fancy goods, canes, whips, &c., &c. The above are now on exhibition.

ISLE ROYALE MINING CO., No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 6, 1868.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RECENT law of Michigan prescribing the method for sales of real estate belonging to mining companies, the Isle Royale Mining Co. will offer for sale, at their business office in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1868, certain parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, lying in the village of Houghton, north and south of Sheldon-st., including dock on Portage Lake. Said property not being needed for the use of the Isle Royale Mining Co., the stockholders of said Company have authorized the directors to make a sale of it, in accordance with law, and all parties disposed to bid for the whole or any part of said property are requested to appear at the time and place above named.

By order of directors, F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned Trustee, that he will upon the 18th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the Montana Mills, in the town of Cornwall, County of Orange, and State of New-York, put up and offer for sale and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, all and singular the said

MONTANA MILL,

with the buildings, real estate, machinery, tools, implements, appliances and apparatus belonging to the same. G. L. BEECKMAN, Trustee.

Dated APRIL 28, 1868.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Salesrooms No. 101 Liberty-st.

CONTINUATION SALE THIS DAY, AT 10½ o'clock.—Assignee's sale of table cutlery and silver-plated ware, in large variety, by order of Geo. C. M. Robbins, Assignee.

On SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, second-hand furniture, carpets, desks, clocks, vases, &c., &c.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868. mar26-lawtomar28

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE "PLACE SUGAR REFINERY."

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO. WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1868, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOMS, NO. 111 BROADWAY, (By order of Francis Skiddy, Esq., Assignee in Bankruptcy.)

The eight-story brick building, No. 380 South-st., known as the "Place Sugar Refinery," 70 feet front, 140 feet deep, extending through to Front-st., with all the machinery and appurtenances of a Sugar Refinery, in complete running order, and capable of turning out 1,500 barrels of sugar per week. Also, dock privileges and store-house on the north side of Front-st., adjoining the Refinery, built on leased ground, with unexpired lease. Also, a complete stock of Bone Black, supposed to be about 500,000 pounds. For further information apply on the premises, until day of sale, to A. B. THORBURN.

SUPERB BOOKS AT AUCTION.

By LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. Book Sale Rooms and Art Galleries, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, May 15 and 16, commencing at 7½ o'clock, a very choice and elegant collection of books, comprising many finely-illustrated works on the Fine Arts, Natural History, Botany, &c.; also, a large number of standard and rare books of travels and voyages, &c., &c.

Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

WEDNESDAY, May 20 and 21, GREAT SALE OF AUTOGRAPHS.

EXTRAORDINARY ART SALE.

Messrs. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. announce that they will sell by auction, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 22d of May, the entire Collection of Paintings of the late

MR. A. M. COZZENS.

These pictures are too well known in art circles to require comment. The collection contains SEVENTY-EIGHT PAINTINGS, comprising the choicest examples of the respective Masters, collected by Mr. Cozzens during a period of 30 years of the most intimate relations with art and artists.

Such an opportunity for procuring works of American art, valuable in connection with its history, may not soon occur again, for there is no representative collection in private hands equal to it.

His Coles—Church—Durand—Gray—Kensetts—Huntingtons—Sully—Stuart—Eastman Johnson—Inmans—Cropseys—Pine—Hicks—Mount—Woodville—Edmondes—Leutzes—Leslie—Doughtys—Weir—Whittredge, &c., were esteemed by Mr. Cozzens to be unsurpassed, if equaled, by any other works of those celebrated painters.

NOW ON VIEW DAY AND EVENING.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF A very extensive stock of WINES, LIQUORS, PRESERVED FRUITS, &c., &c.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, AUCTIONEER, (OFFICE NO. 80 NASSAU-ST.) will sell on SATURDAY, May 16, 1868, at 10 o'clock, about 3,000 gallons of imported sherry, Madeira, port, and other wines.

Also, over 100 dozen pure California wine, 30 cases champagne, Bourbon, Irish and Scotch whiskys, cigars, and a large quantity of preserved fruit, jellies, &c.—goods saved from the late fire at the "Italian Warehouse," No. 39 Union-square.

The above stock will be sold by "sample" at the store No. 77 University-place, corner 14th-st., and the original packages can be seen at the warehouse as above.

The terms of sale will be cash.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—This day, FRIDAY, May 15, at 11 o'clock, within their store—

1,000 packages Malaga raisins.
50 kegs Almeria grapes.
10 barrels Bordeaux plums.

PUBLIC SALE IN [illegible] stock of GUNS, SHOT, SHELL and ORDNANCE STORES belonging to the Blakely Ordnance Company, limited, in liquidation.—Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SON & CO. are instructed by the official liquidator to sell by auction, on the premises on the River Thames, East Greenwich, on TUESDAY, June 16, and following days, at 1 o'clock each day, the manufactured and partly manufactured stock of guns, shot, shell and ordnance stores, by Krupp, Whitworth, John Brown & Co., Frith & Co., Fawcett, Lowmoor Iron Company, and other eminent manufacturers, including one 15-inch gun, one 13-inch, three 11-inch guns; spherical steel and iron shot for ditto; one 10½-inch wrought-iron gun, four 9-inch steel guns, six 9-inch rifled Lowmoor guns; spherical steel and iron shot for ditto; two 8.6-inch steel guns and shell, one 8-inch Krupp's steel gun, and one 8-inch cast iron gun with steel hoops; one 7-inch Krupp's steel breech-loading gun, exhibited at the International Exhibition, 1862; two 7-inch wrought iron guns, four 6.4-inch cast-iron rifled guns and shell, French pattern; eight French cast-iron guns, 32-pounders; sixteen cast iron congreve guns, five 30, 36 and 40 pounder guns, six steel 18-pounder guns and shell, seventeen steel and iron guns, from 6 to 12 pounders; one brass gun with yacht carriage, four steel mountain guns, twelve rifled boat guns, with ammunition; four 6-pounder iron guns on mule carriages; one 1-pounder rifled gun with Whitworth's field carriage and limber; field carriages and limbers; broad side and mountain carriages, 300 tons shot and shell, 50,000 percussion fuses, a large quantity of ammunition, 350 tons partly manufactured guns and hoops, and an extensive assortment of stores of various descriptions. May be viewed the week preceding the sale, or previously, by orders to be had of the auctioneers. Catalogues may be had of W. H. Holyland, Esq., Official Liquidator, No. 13 Gresham-st., E. C.; of Messrs. Lewis, Munns, Nunn & Longden, Solicitors, No. 3 Old Jewery, E. C.; of Messrs. Vallance & Vallance, Solicitors, No. 20 Essex-st., Strand, W. C., and of Messrs. Fuller, Horsey, Son & Co., No. 11 Billiter-square, London, E. C.

AT AUCTION.—TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC Pound, 80th-st., a bay mare, 16 hands high, with star on forehead, on May 18; three goats, May 20, 3 o'clock P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE,

Irvington, on the Hudson, 25 miles from New-York, a French, English and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches and the modern languages, which are taught practically. The French is the language of the school. For circular address

A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

PRIVATE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

No. 516 Broadway, New-York.

Established and conducted by C. C. MARSH, author of the popular works on Bookkeeping.

Circulars on application. Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL THAT HAS been several years established is offered to a party who would purchase furniture, amounting to $1,500, and give security for the rent from July 1; a capable person will find this an opportunity seldom offered. Address M., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

DR. RICHARDS' INSTITUTE FOR 12 boys, Shrub Oak, Westchester County, N. Y., five miles east of Peekskill; the Prussian method of teaching pursued by accomplished instructors; boating, bathing, fishing, gardening, gymnastics on the place. For circulars address the Principal, DR. RICHARDS.

A FRENCH PROTESTANT LADY WISHES to give lessons in French and music in a family in exchange for her board during the Summer; good recommendations will be given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 1,600 New-Haven, Conn.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN THE care and education of children will take two to board and educate; can refer to former scholars; terms moderate. Apply to Mrs. L., No. 242 East 59th-st.

TWO OR THREE CHILDREN CAN BE boarded and taught in a private family, in a pleasant part of South Brooklyn. Address H. E., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. E. CLEVELAND, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DANbury, Conn. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER GRADUate of a leading college and having the degree of A. M., wishes an engagement for next Fall; is now connected with a first-class institution; is competent in the classics, mathematics and usual English branches; best of references. Address J., Box 137, Burlington, N. J.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—AN ENGlish lady of experience in teaching English, music, and French, wishes an engagement. Address R. G. W., Station G.

A FRENCH YOUNG GENTLEMAN, REsiding up-town, would like to give private lessons at the pupils' or his residence. Address D. T., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ADVENT MEETINGS.—ELDER JOHN G. HOOK will preach at No 18 Cooper Institute, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Also, at the hall, corner of Grand and Allen sts., at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

In consequence of the immense demand for this celebrated Oil in all parts of the world, the cupidity of unprincipled dealers has been excited. In America, a fraudulent imitation has been audaciously sold for some years. In order to put a final stop to such dishonest proceedings, and to enable the medical profession and the public in America to place full confidence in the genuineness of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL, and to realize its unequaled efficacy, every bottle of

DR. DE JONGH'S GENUINE OIL

shipped to the United States by his sole consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., of London, is now sealed with a new Patent Trade Mark Capsule, (Betts, maker, London,) colored blue opaque, white top, stamped with a blue fish on a red shield, and the label bears the additional signature of the sole accredited agents for the United States and Canada,

EDWARD GREEY & CO., No. 34 Vesey-st., New-York.

Sold by all respectable druggists.

A. P. HARD, WHOLESALE PAPER Dealer and Manufacturer. Paper at less than mill prices. I employ no drummers; do not belong to the the Drummer's Association; no peddlers sent out from my establishment; that's the reason I sell cheaper than any other house. A. P. HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st.

TRAVELERS' ARTICLES—WHOLESALE and retail. Sole-leather trunks, ladies' dress trunks for American and European travel, elegant morocco and Russia leather bags, drinking cups, flasks &c. JOHN CATTNACH, manufacturer and importer, corner Broadway and Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED.—Desertion, drunkenness, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained; advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney, &c., No. 78 Nassau-st.

SHOW CASES OLD AND NEW OF ALL descriptions sold at the lowest prices by HOFFMAN & FERSCH, No. 148 Chatham-st.

PAPER HANGINGS FOR SALE CHEAP. —Slightly damaged in their manufacture. Apply at the factory, No. 112 East 50th-st., near 3d-av.

A BILLIARD TABLE, FOUR AND SIX pockets, to rent or for sale; monthly payments. Address S. C. SMITH, No. 202 William-st.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS. DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, May 16
EUROPE..........LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, May 30
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, June 13
PEREIRE.........SURMONT....SATURDAY, June 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $.8.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, May 16, at noon. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock.
GEO. MACKANZIE, Agent.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
CALEDONIA.......MACDONALD..SATURDAY, May 16
BRITANNIA.......LAIRD......SATURDAY, May 23
HIBERNIA........MUNRO......SATURDAY, May 30
From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabin to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate to Glasgow or Derry, $35; Steerage, $30
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, COLORADO,
MINNESOTA, NEVADA, } Building.
NEBRASKA, IDAHO. }
NEBRASKA.............WEDNESDAY, May 20
MANHATTAN...........WEDNESDAY, May 27
MINNESOTA...........WEDNESDAY, June 10
COLORADO............WEDNESDAY, June 24
From Pier No. 46 North River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY, May 16
CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax) MONDAY, May 18
CITY OF PARIS............SATURDAY, May 23
CITY OF LONDON...........SATURDAY, May 30
ETNA (via Halifax)..........MONDAY, June 1
CITY OF BALTIMORE.........SATURDAY, June 6
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE TO THE CONTINENT.

The new iron North German Steamship SMIDT, Capt. H. RASCHEN, of 2,400 tons capacity,
WILL SAIL FROM NEW-YORK ON HER FIRST RETURN TRIP TO BREMEN about May 23.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin..........$75 } Payable in
Second Cabin.........36 } Gold.
Steerage Passage..........$25.
An experienced surgeon on board.
For further information, freight and passage, apply to
THIELE, SEILER & CO.,
No. 2 Hanover Buildings,
Hanover-square.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves.........WEDNESDAY, May 20
RUSSIA leaves...............WEDNESDAY, May 27
SCOTIA leaves...............WEDNESDAY, June 3
JAVA leaves.................WEDNESDAY, June 10
CHINA leaves................WEDNESDAY, June 17
CUBA leaves.................WEDNESDAY, June 24
Chief cabin passage..................$130
Second cabin passage.................80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage.................145
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
TARIFA.............................May 14
PALMYRA............................May 21
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin...............................$80 Gold.
Steerage............................$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
E. CUNARD.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP ERIN
will leave SATURDAY, May 16, at 11 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NOTICE.—THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP DENMARK, Capt. THOMPSON, sails from Pier No. 47 North River, for Queenstown and Liverpool, on TUESDAY, May 19, at 2 o'clock P. M. Cabin passage, $100; Steerage, $30 currency. Apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23 d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

NEW-YORK AND MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
NEVADA, Capt. W. MEGILL.
VIRGO, Capt. J. DEAKEN.
The NEVADA will leave Pier No. 17, East River, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 10 A. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS.
No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, on THURSDAY, May 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE.

FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, May 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions to all points on line of Mobile and Ohio Railroad.
Also, through passage-tickets and bills lading issued in connection with railroads in Florida to all places in the interior, and with steamers to points on the St. John's River.
Insurance to Fernandina, 1 per cent.
Superior passenger accommodations. Apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau, May 21.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, May 28.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, June 4.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT and RICHMOND.
New and elegant side-wheel steamships
HATTERAS, ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA and NIAGARA.
One of the above first-class ships will be dispatched every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, connecting with the Seaboard Inland Air-Line, Virginia and Tennessee Air-Line, South-Side and Petersburg Railroads, and Richmond and Danville and Virginia Central Railroads, taking freight and granting through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.
Bills of lading signed on the pier up to the hour of sailing. For freight or passage, having elegant stateroom accommodations, apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner Dey-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
MAY 16—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. F. T. KING, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. W. T. LAPIDGE.
Steamer leaving May 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco June 3 for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.
MAY 5—Steamship FULTON, connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.
MAY 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

REDUCTION OF RATES OF FREIGHT.

NINETY CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, 1¾ CENTS PER POUND,
TO CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN, sails on SATURDAY, May 16, at 12 o'clock noon. For particulars apply at Freight Office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents
Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON....GAGER...........May 23.
CORTES.............WHITMAN.........May 30.
GEO. CROMWELL......VAILL...........June 6.
MARIPOSA...........KEMBLE..........June 13.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—Cabin passage, $15. Measurement goods 10c. per foot, and lower than by any other line. The A 1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, May 16, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The MATANZAS will sail on the following Saturday.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Seventy-second-street, from the Fourth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner, or owners, occupant, or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: *First*—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, number 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the eighteenth day of May, 1868, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days, next after the said eighteenth day of May, 1868, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 1 o'clock P. M. *Second*—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office of the City of New-York, there to remain until the 30th day of May, 1868. *Third*—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid, are as follows, to wit: All those pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being on Seventy-second-street, in the City of New-York, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, and extending on either side of said Seventy-second-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and, *Fourth*—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a general term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of June, 1868, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
JAMES H. COLEMAN, }
WILLIAM V. BRADY, } Commissioners.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, }
Dated NEW-YORK, April 14, 1868.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
First—For building sewers in Broadway, between Forty-sixth and Forty-ninth streets, and in Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.
Second—For building sewer in Seventy-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
Third—For building sewers in Tenth-avenue, from Fifty-first-street to and through Fiftieth-street to near Ninth-avenue.
Fourth—For building sewers in Allen-street, between Canal and Rivington streets, and in Grand-street, between Centre and Elm streets.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
First—Both sides of Broadway, from Forty-sixth to Forty-ninth-street; also, both sides of Forty-seventh-street and Forty-eighth-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue.
Second—Both sides of Seventy-seventh-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.
Third—Both sides of Tenth-avenue, from Forty-ninth to Fifty-first-street; also, both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.
Fourth—Both sides of Allen-street, from Hester to Canal-street, and from Rivington to Delancey-street; also, both sides of Grand-street, from Centre to Elm-street.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to JACOB F. OAKLEY, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, May 15, 1868. }

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Seventy-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York—pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of the Central Park," passed April 4, 1866, and of the Act entitled "An Act to alter the map or plan of certain portions of the City of New-York, and for the laying out and improvement of the same," passed April 24, 1867, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court, in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the sixteenth day of May, 1868, at the opening of the Court, on that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter: that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Seventy-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, as laid out by Commissioners of the Central Park, in the City of New-York.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated New-York, April 22, 1868.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, }
NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE, }
NEW-YORK, May 11, 1868. }
ALL PERSONS HAVING APPLICATIONS before the Board of Supervisors for correction of taxes for the year 1867, are notified that the Committee on Annual Taxes will hear excuses at 10 A. M. TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY of this week.
This will be the last opportunity.
By order of the Committee.
J. B. YOUNG, Clerk of Board.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against OLIVER M. PETTIT late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of S. D. LAW, No. 25 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of July next.—Dated December 30, 1867.
EDWARD N. SMITH, } Executors.
j3-1w6mF* LOUISA P. PETTIT, }

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.
Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.,
Warehouse and Show Rooms,
No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS—IN GREAT VARIETIES, at reduced prices, at S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 82 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th st

FOR SALE—A NICE RESTAURANT, CHEAP. Full particulars with W. W. LAWS, No. 118 Perry-st.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MADISON-AV. LOTS.—FOR SALE, TWO valuable plots of ground, located northwest and northeast corners Madison-av. and 75th-st. The former is 102.2 on Madison-av. by 145 ft. on 75th-st.; the other 102.2 on Madison-av. by 200 ft. deep on 75th-st., comprising eight avenue-lots and about six street-lots adjoining. Price asked for the whole, $120,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VALUABLE EIGHTH WARD PROPERTY for sale, in line with St. John's Park Railroad depot and adjacent to the 5th and 6th av. contemplated extensions. The property is 25x100, with front and rear houses, all in good order, now let to tenants at $1,752, payable quarterly in advance. MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

A VERY PRETTY LITTLE BROWN-STONE house for sale or rent, furnished or unfurnished, on Lexington-av., near 28th-st.; also, No. 38 West 54th-st., $16,500.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN 32D-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY and 6th-av., an elegant brown-stone English basement house, four-story, 18x55; lot 18x½ the block, in perfect order, with possession soon. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE, modern improvements, in 30th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, completely furnished, and ready for immediate occupation. For permits apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE house in 42d-st., near 5th-av.; four story, high stoop; 22x60x½ block; to be sold on account of owner's removal to the country. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

EIGHTH-AV.—FOR SALE, TWO LOTS EAST side of 8th-av., between 129th and 130th sts., fifty feet north of 129th-st. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

$300,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage. Second mortgages bought. WILLIAM H. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 26 PINE-ST.,
Offer for sale at Greenville, Bergen Point, Roselle, Westfield, Plainfield, Somerville, Whitehouse, and at all points on the line of the
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,
houses, lots, country seats and farms. We offer no property that we have not thoroughly examined. Descriptive lists just issued, complete with time tables, maps and detailed descriptions of the towns and villages and the property we are offering for sale.

THE CENTRAL N. J. LAND IMPROVEMENT CO.
Offer for sale at Bergen Point, Elizabeth, Fanwood, Plainfield and Dunellen, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, within easy distance of New-York, building lots, plots of ground; also, several residences, with from one to twenty acres of land, eligibly situated, and in rapidly improving neighborhoods. Terms easy. Full descriptions can be had at the office of the Company, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York.
A. D. HOPE, General Agent.

FOR SALE—"CLIFTON POINT," AT RHINEBECK, on the Hudson, at auction, WEDNESDAY, May 20, at 1 P. M., on the premises—The late residence of Freeborn Garrettson, deceased, occupying a bold headland on the east bank; 124 acres excellent land, with water grant entire frontage; inland and water views unsurpassed; mansion large; lawn, walks, &c., well arranged. For circulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., or FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, executor, (counsellor, &c.,) No. 26 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A VILLA, CONSISTING of five half-acre lots, corner Broadway, Lake and Palisade avs., commanding picturesque views of the Hudson; dwelling and carriage house of brick, stuccoed; all modern improvements; full-grown fruit, shade, ornamental trees, shrubs, &c. Premises in nice order for immediate occupation. Apply to JAMES H. HACKETT, Recorder's office, or to FARRINGTON & ROCKWELL, Getty House, Yonkers.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT DOBBS' FERRY FOR SALE.—A first-class frame house, filled in, 14 rooms, gas and water throughout, billiard room, conservatory, &c.; two acres of ground tastefully laid out in lawn and garden; fine fruit, shade and ornamental trees, excellent kitchen garden, &c.; good stable for four horses; very fine views up and down the river. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to JOHN B. KITCHEN, at Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s.

A FINE FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT for sale, 1½ hours from New-York, by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, on the Raritan, 4 acres excellent land, sloping to the south. The improvements on the property are a mansion, with 13 rooms in fine order; new farm-house, green-house, stable, carriage house, barns, &c.; very fine garden, well stocked with small fruits; grounds in good order, with plenty of shade; only one mile from depot; fine drives and healthy location. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 103 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FOR the Summer, till November, the farm four miles from Summit, N. J., Morris and Essex Railroad, 21 miles from the City; will include the crops—hay, peach, apple and other fruits; the property is over a hundred acres, and is exceedingly healthy and pleasant; mail stage passes through the farm to depot, and very desirable place for a family; buildings in good order and painted. Apply to PRESCOTT & SON, No. 75 Chambers-st.

CLINTON POINT, ON THE HUDSON, BEtween New-Hamburg and Poughkeepsie, 150 acres, lying directly on the water, with handsome house containing all the conveniences; grounds are high, commanding superb views of the river and country; stables, carriage house, barn, farmer's house, fruits of all kinds in abundance; altogether one of the most desirable residences offered for sale. Apply for price and full particulars to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGE AND FIVE acres of ground for sale; the cottage is new, just built, contains nine bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and reception rooms.
It is complete with all the modern improvements; gas, hot and cold water in all the rooms; the view from the balconies is one of the finest at the Branch; if the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to JOHN HOEY, No. 59 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON FORT HILL, STATEN ISLAND, 25 minutes from the City, an elegant house, with about half an acre of land; house two stories and French roof, built in the best manner and of the best materials, with modern improvements; fine and extensive view upon all sides.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR PLAINFIELD, N. J., A cottage house containing eight rooms, with stable; grounds comprise one acre, beautifully shaded and stocked with all kinds of fruit. Apply to G. F. BLARE, 59 Pierrepont-st., or A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—210 acres, with mansion and farm-houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings, situate about two miles from Williams bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st. No agents need apply.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE and lot, 45x100; house just finished; price $3,5.0; terms easy. Also, one double frame house, corner lot, 75x145; price $4,000; situated on the highest ground in Morrisania. For terms apply at No. 109 Fulton-st. or No. 52 Ann-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON, near Hyde Park; about 120 acres of land, half a mile river front; lodge, billiard house, brick barns, &c. For particulars apply to POTTER BROS. & BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 143 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

NORTHERN NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—First-class farm, 130 acres, large fine house and outbuildings, 20 acres timber, 11 acres to fruit, well watered, $16,000. Others, 1 acre to 200, $3,000 to $80,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

PLAINFIELD.—FOR SALE—A FINE RESIDENCE on the main street, containing 12 rooms, beautifully finished in hard woods; grounds comprise one acre, with good stable; price $13,000.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

A VERY NEAT AND DELIGHTFULLY situated country residence, in the best order; containing 12 rooms, 1 acre of ground, barn, &c.; price, with furniture, $8,000; terms easy.
PARKER, YOUNG, & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

SEVERAL FINE COUNTRY SEATS for sale on the Hudson, East River, New-Jersey, Westchester County; also several to rent.
Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY in Brooklyn or City, a farm of 60 acres at Bound Brook, N. J., one mile from depot.
ROBERT H. GOFF, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN Westchester County; 23 acres; situated on the shores of a beautiful lake; part grove; will be sold at a bargain. ROBERT MACLAY, No. 77 Cedar-st.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF THE A. C. S., }
WILLETT'S POINT, N. Y. H., May 13, 1868. }
SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) WILL be received until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, May 25, 1868, by the undersigned, at Willett's Point, N. Y. Harbor, for furnishing the troops thereat with fresh beef from May 31, 1868, to Dec. 1, 1868.
The envelopes inclosing proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Fresh Beef."
The fresh beef is to be of good marketable quality, with equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat (necks, shanks and kidney tallow excluded) and delivered, at the expense of the contractor, in such quantities and at such times as may be required.
No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher, who must give his name in full, his present place of business and residence.
The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in advertisement of June 12, 1867, for Proposals for Furnishing Fresh Beef, from the office of the A. C. G. S. N. Y.
WM. H. CHASE,
1st Lt. Corps Eng. A. C. S.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, }
Corner of Houston and Greene sts. }
NEW-YORK CITY, May 13, 1868. }
SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, May 18, 1868, for the delivery at such wharves in New-York harbor as may be directed:
402,318 (four hundred and two thousand three hundred and eighteen) pounds of good merchantable oats.
606,478 (six hundred and six thousand four hundred and seventy-eight) pounds of good merchantable timothy hay.
94,260 (ninety-four thousand two hundred and sixty) pounds of good rye straw.
The same for shipment to North Carolina, subject to inspection by an Officer of this Department.
The United States reserves the privilege of rejecting any or all of the bids if deemed advisable.
The successful bidder will be required to commence delivery immediately.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Forage," and addressed to the undersigned.
RUFUS INGALLS, Brevet Major-General,
and Assistant Quartermaster-General.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION }
OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, May 12, 1868. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the members, and the election of officers and directors of this Institution will be held at the Institution, Washington Heights, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 19th inst., at 1 o'clock. There will be an exhibition of the pupils on the occasion, which life members are particularly invited to witness. The Hudson River R. R. train will convey members to the nearest station, 152d-st.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

UNIVERSAL PEACE CONVENTION.—Dodworth's Hall, 15th inst., 10 A. M.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MME WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know—sickness, losses, numbers, medicines for all diseases, &c.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR THE SEASON, year or two years, or for sale, with or without furniture, the fine country seat at Rye, known as the Patterson-place, containing three acres of land tastefully laid out in lawn, and embellished with shrubbery, flowers, and a general variety of fruit and ornamental trees, all in bearing condition; house contains 11 rooms, with range, filtered cistern, and verandah all round the house. For further particulars and terms inquire at Rye of S. FIELD, Station Master N. Y. and N. H. R. R. Depot.

THROG'S NECK ELEVEN MILES FROM CITY HALL.—To let, furnished, a large mansion opposite the estate of G. M. Wilkins, Esq., with fifteen acres of land, choice fruit trees, ice-house filled; two minutes' walk from steamboat landing; steamboat leaves every morning and evening from Fulton Market-slip. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON STATEN Island, one mile from Vanderbilt Landing on the Richmond road; beautifully situated with a very fine view and handsome grounds in perfect order; ice-house filled; carriage and horse, cow, poultry, &c.; can be seen and possession given at any time. Inquire at first toll gate on the Richmond road, or at No. 124 5th-av., before 12 M., or between 2 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET—AT SUMMIT, N. J., ONE HOUR'S ride by Morris and Essex Railroad from Hoboken, elegant houses, quite new, chateau roofs, with or without stables, situated in a beautiful park of forty acres. Also, one neatly furnished house in the same park. Address J. RIERA, Summit, N. J., or apply to GUS. J. THEBAUD, No. 133 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—ON CASTLETON HILL, STATEN ISLAND, 15 minutes' walk from Factoryville ferry, a double cottage, with 13 rooms, and three acres of land; barn, carriage house, &c; rent $650 per year. For particulars inquire of JOSE MANZANEDO, No. 8 Cedar-st., New-York City.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, FURnished house at Newtown, Long Island, suitable for a large family; very conveniently situated, and within easy access of New-York by two lines of railroad; large garden and stable; possession at once. Apply to FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 18 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT CEDAR GROVE, S. I., OVERlooking lower bay, two good sized and comfortable cottages; one furnished, the other unfurnished, each having a garden plot containing fruit trees, berries, &c.; stable room large; ice-house well filled. Apply to WM. R. MARSH, Green Point Ferry.

TO LET—AT MANHATTANVILLE, WITHIN one minute's walk of 8th-av. cars, the upper part of a house; house has fine grounds; stable and vegetable garden if desired; rent reasonable to a responsible tenant. For terms, &c., address A. B. C., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE DOUBLE house, with garden, lawn, carriage house and stable, in the town of Yonkers, 1½ miles from Williamsbridge Station, Harlem Railroad; half an hour from 26th-st.; will be let for the season or year; $150 a month. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st.

AT BERGEN, N. J.—TO LET—A DESIRABLE residence overlooking New-York Bay, and fronting on a wide street; house 25x37; 12 rooms; all the modern improvements; six minutes' walk from station; horse cars pass the door.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEWBURG TO let; house 50 feet square with 14 feet wide piazza; view of the Hudson and country unequaled; garden made; ice-house filled; fine stable. Apply to
CLARE, HOLGATE & CO.,
No. 248 Canal-st.

TWO HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED, AT Bay side, Flushing, on the water; 15 and 13 rooms; bathing house, garden fruits and vegetables for one; ice-houses filled. GEORGE BRADISH, No. 54 William-st., Room No. 21.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, A nicely-furnished house, situate in one of the finest streets of Bridgeport, Conn. Inquire of
J. & G. A. STAPLES, No. 12 State-st.,
Bridgeport, Conn.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT IN Darien, Conn., 11 minutes' drive from New-Haven depot. Good stable and carriage house, nice grounds, fruit, shade, &c., in abundance. For particulars address or call on SCOTT & CO., 106 Wall-st., New-York.

TO RENT—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A HANDsome house, fully furnished and in complete order; hot and cold water, bath, water closet in house; garden with fruit; barn, chicken house, &c.; rent low. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE WILL rent their country seat furnished for two or three years; to a small and desirable family would be rented low; situation, one hour, by cars, in New-Jersey. Address W. N., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET AT Woodside, near Newark, N. J., to a small family of adults, during the months of July and August; contains eight rooms, garret and cellar; flower and vegetable garden. Address E. CHARLIER, Newark, N. J.

TO LET—DURING HIS ABSENCE IN EUROPE, the splendid residence of John Taylor, at Bay Side, Flushing; elegantly furnished, baths, stables, icehouse, ten acres, ornamental grounds.
R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st.

STATEN ISLAND—TO LET—GENTEELLY furnished, a small cottage on Beach-st., suitable for a small family. Apply at VAN RIPER & MARTIN'S, second landing, or No. 1,309 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT—Furnished, located near Riverdale, 12 acres of land, carriage house, garden house, ice-house, and large grapery. Apply to I. ODELL, No. 4 Jauncey Court.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STABLE, WITH eight lots, on West 14th and 15th sts., between 9th and 10th avs.; stable on 15th-st. Apply to
ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, TWO furnished houses at Rye, N. Y.; one directly on the water; most delightfully situated. Apply to HENRY A. KELLEY, No. 43 White-st.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS, NO 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st. Apply at the bank on the premises.

TO LET—NEAR MANHATTANVILLE, A VERY fine house, completely and handsomely furnished.
D. M. ARMSTRONG, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—COTTAGE, WITH GARDEN AND stable, near Newburg, partially furnished; rent $350.
D. M. ARMSTRONG, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE DWELLING NO 163 WEST 21ST-st., with the furniture. Apply to HARPER & BROTHERS, No. 331 Pearl-st., Franklin-square.

NO. 311 EAST 20TH-ST., NEAR 3D-AV., turnished rooms to let with board.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET FROM JULY 1.—The first floor, cellar and first loft of store No. 361 Broadway, between Franklin and Leonard sts. Apply to JOHN LLOYD'S SONS.

TO LET—FOR STORAGE OR OTHER PURposes, the church (100x125 feet) on northeast corner of Grand and Crosby sts., by the month or year. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE CORNER STORE and dwelling No. 76 6th-av. Has been a drug store for three years. Anti-liquor. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 1 Great Jones-st.

TO RENT—THE ENTIRE STORE NO. 520 Broadway; possession from 1st May. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 522 Broadway; possession from 1st May. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—BRICK STABLE IN 13TH-ST., BEtween University-place and 5th-av. Apply to H. W. PRESCOTT, No. 20 East 14th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FAMILIES AND OTHERS, DESIRING good country board, at a farm-house, (near railway station,) with plenty of fruit, fresh milk, butter, eggs and vegetables, at a moderate price, will do well to take Harlem cars for Pleasantville, Westchester County, and inquire of C. UNDERHILL WASHBURN, on the premises.

A DESIRABLE HOME AND FIRST-CLASS board for the Summer can be obtained at a brick farm house in Connecticut; easy of access; rooms large and airy and very shady. For particulars apply this day at No. 112 Fulton-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and see the proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW ADULTS CAN find pleasant rooms and board at 112th-st. and Broadway, overlooking the river; house first-class; large grounds; stabling if required; 10 minutes from 8th-av. cars, one hour from City Hall. Address Mrs. CLARKE, 112th-st. and Broadway, Station R.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED BY A gentleman and wife, near or in a pleasant village, (farm-house preferred,) easy of access by rail or boat. Address, with full particulars and terms, D. M. S., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BELMONT HALL, New-Brighton, S. I., (north shore,) now open; overlooks Bay; thirty minutes from Cortlandt-st., four from landing. Call at No. 34 East 12th-st.

THOSE WISHING BOARD ON THE Catskill Mountains can find good rooms at the hotel of E. H. LAYMAN, Hunter, Greene County, N. Y. Terms from $8 to $10 per week.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD 1½ hours from New-York, convenient to boat and depot; charges reasonable. R. J. STEVENSON, Stamford, Conn.

DESIRABLE BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED at a private house, one hour and a quarter by railroad or boat; large rooms and delightfully located. Refers to Mr. Lord, No. 46 Dey-st.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR MAY AND June. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WINDEMERE HOUSE,
Greenwood Lake, will open 1st of May. Send for circular to M. P. BROWNING & CO., Monroe, Orange County, New-York.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW ROCHELLE.—The undersigned having renewed the lease of the above establishment for a term of years, are refurnishing, painting and making many alterations and improvements, and would respectfully solicit their old patrons.
Mr. Fish, Jr., can be seen at Clifford House, No. 1,242 Broadway, in relation to accommodations for the summer season.
WM. J. FISH & SON.
Steamboat leaves Neptune House Dock at 7½ A. M., and Pier No. 39 East River at 4 P. M., stopping at 34th-st. each way.

HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—FAMILIES, travelers and tourists who seek the country for health, quiet, pure mountain air, the purest of spring water, good accommodations and reasonable prices, should visit the beautiful village of Charlestown, N. H. Rooms for the season can now be engaged at Robertson House.
GEO. W. HOYT, Proprietor.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING.—FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, solicit orders for anything in their line. Superior quality and moderate prices.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LADY HAVING A SMALL HOUSE neatly furnished, and in a beautiful location, wishes to rent the parlor floor, furnished, to a gentleman, or a party of gentlemen; good care taken of rooms; breakfast, with private table, if desired. Inquire at No. 73 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.

A LARGE FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED room for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, with board; house first-class; can accommodate a few day boarders; references exchanged. No. 217 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—IN WEST 34th-st., near 6th-av., a suite of rooms, without meals, on second floor of English basement house, to one or two gentlemen. Address Box No. 3,026 New-York Post Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 17TH-ST., near Union-square, have a front square room and bedroom, furnished, they would let with or without board; no other boarders; references. Address L., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

A HANDSOME AND NEWLY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom, also a smaller furnished bedroom, to let to gentlemen, with or without breakfast, No. 248 Fourth-av., opposite Dr. Bellows' church.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom, with or without board; bath adjoining. Inquire at No. 168 West 34th-st.

NO. 331 WEST 29TH-ST.—FRONT ROOMS, second floor, handsomely furnished with black walnut, ample closets, gas, bath, &c., to let with board. Terms low to permanent parties.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, between 14th and 23d sts., 4th and 7th avs.; references exchanged; price $30; permanent, if suited. Address CARBON, Station D.

TO LET—THREE ROOMS ON THE FOURTH floor of dwelling house No. 20 East 14th-st., (unfurnished,) between University-place and 5th-av. Delightful location.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, NEAR Union-square, No. 112 East 17th-st.; house first class in every particular; small private family of adults; restaurants convenient.

A LADY HAVING AN ELEGANTLY-furnished house in 33d-st., near Madison-av., wishes to rent a few rooms, with full or partial board; references required. Address M. C. J., Box 384 Post Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET handsomely furnished rooms to gentlemen; breakfast given if desired. At No. 83 (old number) West 13th-st., a few doors below 6th-av. References exchanged.

NO. 206 EAST 10TH-ST., FOUR DOORS from 2d-av.—Nicely furnished rooms, en suite or single, to let with board in private house; terms moderate.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS IN a first-class house for gentlemen, with or without board. Terms moderate; location central. No. 224 West 22d-st.

NO. 358 9TH-AV., CORNER 32D-ST.—A private family will let, with board, a large front room, furnished or unfurnished, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; references exchanged.

PARTIES DESIRING CHOICE BOARDING places in City or country should call at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st. Places not advertised; registered here, and visited by us. Full particulars given.

TWO ROOMS, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, one a large hall room, to let to gentlemen only, at No. 124 West Houston-st., between Thompson and Sullivan sts.

ROOMS WITH BOARD IN A PRIVATE family residing on East 19th-st., near Irving-place; references exchanged. Address Box 539 Post Office.

VERY DESIRABLE NEWLY FURNISHED rooms to let without board. Apply at No. 52 West 24th-st.

TO LET—A NEATLY-FURNISHED FRONT bedroom; rent low. Inquire of Mrs. WILLIAMS, No. 325 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO connecting rooms, with or without board, at No. 168 West 34th-st.

PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS TO let in a small family where there are no children. No. 221 West 34th-st.

NO. 53 WEST 15TH-ST.—FRONT ROOMS on second and third floor, with first-class board to gentlemen; terms moderate during the Summer.

NO. 1 DEPAU-PLACE, SECOND HOUSE from Bleecker (in Thompson.) Large airy rooms, well furnished, for respectable boarders. Terms reasonable.

NO. 61 MADISON-AV.—NICELY FURnished rooms in suites; also single room, with or without board; reference.

SEVERAL NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 59 Grove-st.

TO LET—ROOMS AND BEDROOMS IN HOUSE No. 46 Hudson-st. Apply in the store.

NO. 134 WEST 4TH-ST., NEAR WASHington-square.—Pleasant rooms to let, with board.

NO. 293 WEST 4TH-ST.—A FRONT room furnished for one or two young men.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—BOARD—NO. 87 Henry-st. Rooms for families or single gentlemen.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED COUNTRY seat, on the Sound or Hudson, wanted for the Summer for a responsible party.
PARKER, YOUNG & CO.,
Real Estate Brokers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—FOR INVESTMENT, a house in the upper part of the City; property leased for one or two years preferred. E. W. VAN VOORHIS, Jr., No. 83 Nassau-st., or 129 East 36th-st.

STEAM POWER WANTED.—A SMALL room, with occasional use of power and steam, either in New-York, Brooklyn or Jersey City. Address, with location and rent, STEAM, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house, high stoop, between 24th and 49th sts., and between 4th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 2,603 New-York Post Office, stating price.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Willow Tree, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Northport passenger trains and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead, and for Greenport SATURDAYS only.
4 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Hempstead and Glen Cove.
5:30 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point for Northport at 9:30 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 5:05 P. M. To take effect April 25, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room Cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with Sleeping-cars for West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....MR. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.
THIS EVENING,
AND
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
will be acted a drama in four acts, entitled
THE WHITE COCKADE.
The incidents of this drama are supposed to occur during the rebellion of the Highlanders in favor of the exiled Prince Charles Stuart (the Young Pretender,) in the year 1745. THE WHITE COCKADE was the distinguishing badge worn by his adherents, and in those days the mere possession of such a token was regarded as a proof of treason to the Government.
The whole of the music, including an original overture introducing old English and Scotch airs, composed and arranged by.......................Thomas Baker
The Scenery by.....Mr. H. Isherwood and R. H. Halley
The Properties by..........................Mr. Timony
Costumes and Uniforms by Messrs. Flannery and Benschoten
The Machinery by........Mr. Butler and Assistants
Characters by Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. MILTON, Mr. J. McGEE, Mr. W. H. POPE, Mr. B. DURAND, Mr. E. CASHIN, Mr. HOWE, Mr. MINTON, Mr. G. WHITE, Mr. QUIGLY, Mr. T. WARD, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss KATE RANOE, Miss ANNIE WARD, and Miss MARY BARRETT.

FRENCH THEATRE.

ENGLISH OPERA SEASON.
CAROLINE RICHINGS...........................Directress.
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 15,
Benefit of
MISS C. RICHINGS.
CROWN DIAMONDS.
Castle, Campbell, Peakes, Wylie, Miss Richings and Mrs. Seguin in the cast.
FULL CHORUS. GRAND ORCHESTRA.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY,
FRA DIAVOLO MATINEE.
Commencing at 1 o'clock. One dollar to all parts of the house.
AT NIGHT—DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.
Seats to be had at Theatre, and 701 and 114 Broadway.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, May 15, 1868,
Third representation of Mr. Fred. G. Maeder's highly sensational drama, in 5 acts, entitled
LOST.
A DRAMATIC PICTURE OF A HEART'S SHADOWS WITH STARTLING SCENIC EFFECTS.
ACT 1.—The Coral Bracelet—Shadow of Love—"The Garden of the Chateau."
Festival Dance—Mlle. Helene, principal, and ballet.
ACT 2.—The Prodigal Brother—Shadow of Danger—The Freshet on the Island.
"The Island engulphed in water."
"New sensational Rain effect."
ACT 3.—The Royal Notary—Shadow of Misery—"The Notary's Office."
ACT 4.—The Red Chamber—Shadow of Death.
ACT 5.—The Accusation—Shadow of the Future.
NOVEL TRANSFORMATION SCENES BY L. W. SEAVEY.
Doors open at 7¼; performance commences at 8.
PRICE OF ADMISSION.
Admission 75 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra; Family Circle 50 cents. Seats can be secured six days in advance at the office of the Opera House, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Theatre ticket office, 114 Broadway.
LOST MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

MATINEE,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 16, 1868.
LOST. LOST. LOST.
A DRAMATIC PICTURE OF A HEART'S SHADOWS,
With startling scenic effect.
Doors open at 1 P. M.
Admission to all parts of the house, 75 cents.

IRVING HALL.

BLIND TOM'S CONCERTS.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,
MAY 15 AND 16.
LAST NIGHTS OF
BLIND TOM,
THE WONDERFUL NEGRO BOY PIANIST.
THE GREATEST MUSICAL CURIOSITY LIVING.
GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 16.
AT 2½ O'CLOCK. AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
Seats may be secured at Pond's, Nos. 547 and 865 Broadway; also at No. 114 Broadway, and at the Box Office, from 9 to 4 daily.

STEINWAY HALL.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
FIRST PERFORMANCE,
MONDAY, MAY 18, 1868,
HANDEL'S ORATORIO OF THE MESSIAH,
with the following powerful cast:
MADAME PAREPA-ROSA,
MRS. JENNY KEMPTON,
MR. GEO. SIMPSON,
MR. J. R. THOMAS,
MR. E. J. CONNOLLY,
MR. G. W. COLBY.
GRAND CHORUS OF THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
Mr. F. L. RITTER...........................Conductor.
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' FULL ORCHESTRA.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
RESERVED SEATS, 50 CENTS EXTRA.

STEINWAY HALL.

SUNDAY EVENING, May 17, 1868.
WENZEL KOPTA'S
Grand vocal and instrumental CONCERT,
On which occasion he will have the kind assistance of the following eminent artists:
Miss MINNIE HAUCK, Prima Donna.
Miss ALIDE TOPP, Pianist.
Mr. FREDERICK STEINS, Baritonist.
Mr. WM. F. PECHER, Organist.
And the LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY, under the direction of Mr. A. PAUER.
Conductor, Mr. OTTO SINGER.
To commence at 8 o'clock P. M. Tickets, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

STEINWAY HALL.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 16,
Miss AUGUSTA ST CLAIR delivers her humorous lecture entitled "Among the Icebergs; or Six Weeks in Newfoundland." Reserved seats 75 cents; for sale at Pond's music store, Broadway.

THEATRE OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

MRS. PROSSER'S
SHAKESPEARIAN READING,
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 15.
"Hamlet"—Selections.......................Shakespeare
"L'Imprecation Sur Rome"....................Corneille
"Taming the Shrew"........................Shakespeare
Tickets $2 each. To be obtained at the Union League Club House. The reading to commence at 8 precisely.

GRAND BENEFIT CONCERT

For the widow of the late A. Hirschmann, SATURDAY EVENING, May 16, 1868, at 8 o'clock, at the Academy of Music. Mme. Camillo Urso, Mr. S. B. Mills, and Mr. C. Bergmann, and a powerful orchestra have kindly tendered their valuable services for the occasion.
Programme—Symphony No. 2, Beethoven; Fourth concert in D minor, Vieuxtemps, with orchestra accompaniment—Mme. Camillo Urso. March from Mazeppa, Liszt; Overture, Tell, Rossini; Concerto for Piano—Mr. S. B. Mills. Fackeltanz. Conductor—Herr Carl Bergmann. Tickets $1 each, to be had at the principal music stores; at the door in the evening, and by C. Rosenbluth, No. 334 Canal-st.

LADIES' FAIR.

One of the most attractive fairs yet held in the City is now in progress at the Everret Rooms for the erection of the new Catholic Church at the corner of Broadway and 34th-st. Music every evening, and a sacred concert on SUNDAY EVENING, the 17th inst.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR BOSTON VIA BRISTOL.
For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, CAPE COD and all points of railway communication East and North.
The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
Connecting with steamboat express at Bristol at 4:30 A. M., arriving at Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the Eastern and Northern morning trains from that city.
Tickets and staterooms obtained at office on the pier, (40;) and Westcott's Express office, No. 1 Park-place; also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the offices of Westcott's Express Company in New-York and Brooklyn.
Freights taken at the lowest rates. Freight express train leaves Bristol at 6 A. M., arriving in Boston at 8:30 A. M.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
G. W. TIERS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.
To Boston, first-class...................................$3
To Providence, first-class...............................2
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 5 P. M.,
And foot of 19th-st., East River,
at 6 P. M., daily.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Up-town passengers, by taking the boat at 19th-st., East River, have one and a half hours longer at their homes, and avoid the crowded streets in the lower part of the City.
Passengers from down town, taking Avenue A or Avenue B cars, from the Astor House, or the South and 34th-st. cars, will be landed within two blocks of this Pier. The Steamers will also stop at this Pier in the morning, and on the down trip to land such passengers as desire it.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway, D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, May 9, 9:00 A. M.	Monday, May 11, 8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, May 12, 10:30 A. M.	Wed., May 13, 10:00 A. M.
Thurs., May 14, 8:30 A. M.	Thurs., May 15, 1:00 P. M.
Friday, May 15, 9:30 A. M.	Friday, May 15, 1:30 P. M.
Saturday, May 16, 2:00 P. M.	Monday, May 18, 2:00 P. M.
Tuesday, May 19, 2:00 P. M.	Wed., May 20, 6:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.
THE STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.

For Excursions and Picnic Parties—Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Raritan Beach Grove. Barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKET and CROMWELL. Steamboats of all kinds. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge foot of Morton-st

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—TENTH WEEK.
CROWDS TURNED AWAY EVERY NIGHT.
The great comic hit, G. L. Fox's spectacular pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
H. D. | Combining Ballet, Spectacle, Panto- | H. D.
H. D. | mime, Burlesque. The brightest most | H. D.
H. D. | amusing and most successful production | H. D.
H. D. | of the season. "STANDING ROOM | H. D.
H. D. | ONLY" every night. | H. D.
G. L. FOX.......................as......................CLOWN.
Grand ballet led by
THE GREAT MLLE. SANGALI.
MATINEES, 1½ WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Opens at 7½; begins at 8; closes at 10¾. Admission, 75c.; family circle, 50c.; orchestra and balcony chairs, $1 50. At Matinees, balcony chairs, $1; children, admission, 50c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager ....WM. WHEATLEY
Begins, 7¾; concludes, 11 o'clock.
FRIDAY, May 15, 1868, FOR THE 120TH TIME, will be presented the Burlesque Extravaganza entitled
THE
WHITE FAWN.
Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's
celebrated Parisienne
BALLET TROUPE.
Brilliant reception of the European Star Danseuse,
MLLE. DE ROSA,
Premiere Assoluta from La Scala, Milan.
Fifth appearance in New-York of
MLLE. MARIE WESTMAEL, Premier Danseuse.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.—ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
Undiminished enthusiasm manifested by crowded and delighted audiences to see the
WORRELL SISTERS,
SOPHIE, IRENE, AND JENNIE,
in the highly successful Burlesque of
PARIS AND HELEN,
an adaptation from the French of LA BELLE HELENE, preserving all of Offenbach's exquisite music.
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nightly in his inimitable character of Romeo Jaffier Jenkins, in the laughable Farce of
TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1 O'CLOCK.

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THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
A SUCCESS UNPRECEDENTED.
THE BEST IRISH DRAMA OF THE DAY.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS IN
THE CONNIE SOOGAH.
EVERY TABLEAU VIGOROUSLY ENCORED,
EVERY SONG ENTHUSIASTICALLY ENCORED,
EVERY DANCE HEARTILY ENCORED.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
IN THEIR ORIGINAL CHARACTERS.

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Benefit of Miss IDA LESLIE. Mr. W. H. Whalley. JONATHAN BRADFORD, NOBODY'S CHILD, JENNY LIND. Miss Leslie in three pieces and six songs.

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No. 585 Broadway. The doors surrounded at 7; insurrection begins at 8 o'clock. The great original Humorists and Vocalists of the age, Birch, Wambold and Backus' San Francisco Minstrels, every night.

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RESERVED SEATS 50 CENTS EXTRA,
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OF THE AGE OF THE REFORMATION.
Fifth-av. Art Gallery, corner 14th-st.,
DAY AND EVENING.

"THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET."

Parlors Fifth-av. Art Gallery.
DAY AND EVENING. Admission free.

LECTURES.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL DELIVER HIS LAST Lecture this season at the Cooper Institute on FRIDAY EVENING, May 15, 1868. Subject—*Temperance*. Tickets to be had at J. K. Terry's, No. 409 Broadway and No. 15 Union-square; Foster, Jr., Bible House; Cross Bros., No. 15 3d-av. and No. 130 Nassau-st.; P. W. Derham, No. 15 Nassau-st.

HON. WILLIAM E. DODGE WILL GIVE the closing lecture of the course, arranged by the Young Men's Christian Association, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 4th-av. and 23d-st. Subject—*New-York Fifty Years Ago*. Young men cordially invited.

ANNIVERSARIES.

ANNIVERSARY.

The City Mission meeting will be held in the Presbyterian Church, 5th-av. and 19th-st., FRIDAY EVENING, May 15, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA, D. D.; Rev. HENRY R. WESTON, D. D., and Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D.

THE ANNIVERSARY EXHIBITION OF the New-York Institution for the Blind, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, literary exercises, &c., will be held at Steinway Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 15, 1868, commencing at 8 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

HAZELTON BROS.

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
With Full Iron Frame and Agraffe Treble.
Factory and Warerooms, Nos. 147 and 149 Greene-st., corner of Houston-st.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.

RAVEN & BACON, (established 1829,) manufacturers of pianos. Warerooms No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st., New-York.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of fifteen new and ten second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs, of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $15 monthly until paid. This offer will be continued for a few days, owing to the large number of pianos returned the 1st of May. Also, fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent allowed if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

PIANO DEALERS AND PURCHASERS WILL find the CHAMBERS PIANO the best manufactured. We invite a critical examination by all competent judges, mechanical and musical, professors and amateurs. Warerooms 8th-st., corner 4th-av.
THOS. H. CHAMBERS & SON.

100 NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANO-fortes at great bargains, for cash; also, to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

PIANOS.—20 SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggist's No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits. Her Circular to the Married, sent free.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 11 to 4. Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, on his special treatment of local, constitutional and nervous diseases; fistula, piles, diabetes, Bright's disease of the kidneys, rheumatism, impurities of the blood, &c.; mailed free, $1 50. Consultation fee, $5.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. A cure in from one to five days of gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Be wise in time. Dr. POWERS' are the only medicines on earth to cure private diseases; all others drive the virus in the blood. Confidential consultation free.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

DR. GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN and accoucher, No. 6 Amity-place, makes it his special practice to treat all female complaints, from whatever cause produced. Sure and immediate relief to the most anxious patient. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

LADIES REQUIRING PRIVATE MEDICAL assistance, should consult Dr. Allen, No. 42 St. Mark's-place. A regular, long-established and successful practitioner; elegant rooms if desired.

LADIES' SURE ASSISTANT IMMEDIATELY—Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., with or without medicines. Can return same day. Certain at one trial.

YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD REgained by using Dr. Powers' Elixir, and unfortunates cured without mercury positively. Office, 191 Stanton-st

RELIEF TO LADIES IN TROUBLE, BY DR. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. His medicines act immediately. Confidential circular sent by first post.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week: gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

(*Continued from First Page.*)

Florida was not embraced in the bill before the House, and that he agreed with the gentleman from New-York in what he said about Florida. He added that he was determined to agree with the gentleman but that he had not liked to let him know it beforehand.

Mr. BROOKS said he was happy to have the indorsement of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, but their Yankee friends were not limited to the little State of Florida. They had turned up in Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and elsewhere. If the two men applying to be admitted as Senators from Arkansas, one was from Cattaraugus County, New-York, and the other from Pennsylvania. Both were squatters, both carpet baggers, and if they were admitted then the State of New-York would have three Senators and the State of Pennsylvania three Senators.

Mr. PAINE addressed the House in advocacy of the bill. As to the objection made to the section of the South Carolina Constitution giving extended jurisdiction to Justices of the Peace, it was copied literally from the Iowa Constitution; and as to other sections objected to they were copied from the Constitutions of several other Northern States. He replied briefly to the objections made to the various sections of the Constitution in the protest made by white people of the State of South Carolina. He believed that no member of the House could find any excuse in the protest for rejecting either of the Constitutions presented.

Mr. BINGHAM followed on the same side of the question. Public interest, he said, required the restoration of those States to the Union. That was the general object of the bill, and in so far it had his entire approval; and it was his purpose to support the bill, not because he was satisfied with all its details, and not because he was satisfied with all the provisions of the several Constitutions, but because, under the circumstances, it was the best that could be done for the public interests. It ill became gentlemen who represented the Democratic Party to be saying one word about the Constitutions of those States, because if there was one fact more clearly established in the history of the Republic than another, it was the fact which had drenched the land in blood. That Constitutions sanctioning despotism had never been repealed by the action of their own people in the interests of humanity, but had received the united vote of the Democratic Party. He had nothing but contempt for the pretensions of those apostles of constitutional liberty, and neither had the American people.

Mr. WOODWARD remarked that the contempt was reciprocal.

Mr. BINGHAM went on to argue against that clause in the bill which provides that the Constitutions of those States should never be changed so as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the right to vote who are now entitled to vote. He showed that the Constitution of those States varied some in requiring a residence of twelve months in the State and thirty days residence in the county before a person shall have a right to vote; and others requiring a residence only of six months in the State and ten days in the county or parish; and he argued that it would be illogical to declare that the provisions in that respect should never be assimilated.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE moved to amend the bill by striking out the word "Alabama" wherever it occurs, on the ground that a majority of the voters of Alabama had not voted in favor of the Constitution as provided in the Reconstruction law.

Mr. FARNSWORTH replied to the argument by denying that such was the requirement of the law, and asserting that the provision was that Congress should be satisfied that a majority of the people of the State were in favor of it. He declared that a larger portion of the registered voters of Alabama had voted for the Constitution than in any other of the States.

Mr. BENJAMIN moved to amend by striking out of the first section the clause prohibiting the change in the Constitution, and inserting instead of it the words: "That the Constitutions of said States shall never be amended or changed so as to discriminate in favor of or against any citizen or class of citizens in the United States, in reference to the right to vote, who are now entitled to vote by said Constitutions."

Mr. BINGHAM said he would accept that as a substitute for his own amendment.

Mr RAUM asked leave to offer the following amendment:

And it is hereby made the duty of the President, within ten days after receiving official information of the ratification of said amendment by the Legislature of either of said States, to issue a proclamation announcing that fact.

Mr. STEVENS—I agree to that; it is part of the bill now.

Mr. BROMWELL made some remarks in criticism and condemnation of the Democratic Party.

The question was taken on Mr. WOODBRIDGE'S amendment to strike out Alabama, and it was rejected—yeas 60, nays 74, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ashley of Nevada, Baker, Baldwin, Beck, Blair, Boyer, Brooks, Burr, Coburn, Driggs, Eldridge, Ferry, Garfield, Getz, Glassbrenner, Golladay, Grover, Hawkins, Higby, Hopkins, Hotchkiss, Humphrey, Ingersoll, Jenkes, Johnson, Julian, Kerr, Ketcham, Knott, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Loan, Marshall, Marvin, McCormick, Morgan, Munger, Myers, Niblack, Nicholson, Orth, Phelps, Poland, Pruyn, Randall, Robertson, Robinson, Ross, Sawyer, Sitgreaves, Smith, Stuart, Stone, Taylor, Van Aupen, Van Trump, Ward, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Massachusetts, Woodbridge and Woodward—60.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnell, Ashley of Ohio, Bailey, Beaman, Beatty, Benjamin, Benton, Bingham, Boutwell, Bromwell, Broomall, Buckalew, Clarke of Ohio, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Covode, Cullom, Eckley, Ela, Farnsworth, Ferris, Field, Gravely, Harding, Hubbard of Western Virginia, Hunter, Judd, Kelly, Kelsey, Kitchen, Koontz, Lawrence of Ohio, Lincoln, Loughridge, Mallory, McCarthy, McClurg, Miller, Moore, Morrell, Newcomb, Nunn, O'Neill, Paine, Perham, Peters, Pike, Pile, Plants, Polsley, Price, Raum, Schenck, Scofield, Shanks, Stevens of New-Hampshire, Stevens of Pennsylvania, Stokes, Taffee, Thomas, Trimble of Tennessee, Trowbridge, Twitchell, Upson, Van Horn of New-York, Van Wyck, Washburn of Indiana, Welker, Williams of Indiana, Wilson of Pennsylvania and Windom—74.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, then closed the debate. He said:

Mr. SPEAKER—I do not expect to be heard over this House, but what I say will be said in such manner that those who choose to be quiet will hear it. Our friends on the other side of the House to-day pursued the same tactics which they have pursued, partially, though not to the same extent, in what they have been pleased to call argument, for the last eight or ten years. That is, not arguing the question, but arguing the man. For ten years no man on this side of the House has risen on any important question but that a person entering the gallery would think that I was on trial for some offence. Four-fifths of the time of the gentleman from New-York (BROOKS) is always consumed in attacks, if you choose to call it so, on the gentleman from Pennsylvania—not on his measures or the one he may be advocating. I call upon every high-minded man here to say whether that course of argument, so long and so persistently pursued, is an honorable or a dishonorable course of argument. Gentlemen need not flatter themselves by supposing that I take to myself their remarks as flattering unction to my soul, or that I suppose them to be intended for the purpose of exalting me. I say to my brethren, all of them being equal, that it is intended as a disgrace to them. It is intended, under pretence of exalting one to degrade all the others. Does the gentleman from New-York (Mr. BROOKS) believe (for such is his argument) that by appealing to the envy or ambition of gentlemen that he can excite them to action, because I happen to be on a particular course? Does he suppose that this excessive and unnecessary and unjustified praise of one individual is so to excite the ambition, or rather the envy, of the rest of the members, as to induce them to forget the arts, the low arts of low cunning of low argument, not of low gentlemen, but of gentlemen who use low language. For the first time in the course of ten years I have alluded to this unfair, this offensive line of argument on behalf of gentlemen on the other side of the House. Excuse me, therefore, if, when I have said this, I shall pass it over and pretermit three-fourths of the same kind of what the gentleman from New-York thought was argument. I have no doubt but he thought it was, in his tirade against one individual and in deprecation of one hundred and forty. Now, then, a single word as to the bill. We have for some months past been listening to the clamor of outside gentlemen transformed for the worse from Democrats into the crawling things called Copperheads. We have heard from them for months and months past loud complaints because the Republican Party refused to allow the rebel States to participate in these halls of Congress. We have been told that all our acts were illegitimate, and would be so declared, so much so that the Radical gentleman at the head of the Government—for he was as radical as I was the last time I talked to him, just before the 22d of February. I have not seen him since, and I take no reports about what he has been doing since—obeying this clamor and yielding to the popular wish, established eleven military governments in those outlying States. Congress, some time after, not liking exactly the kind of men he appointed to rule there, took upon it to assert its prerogative and to pass laws, called the Reconstruction laws, to make use of certain military men in carrying these laws into execution, and to-day we have heard the most bitter denunciation against Congress for establishing military despots. How consistent all this is I leave to other gentlemen to judge. It does not require much argument. But there is a great complaint that negroes are to be let in to govern this city, and that in framing these Constitutions there were in some places riots, and in others stuffing of the ballot-boxes. I regret that these votes had not been taken before the testimony was taken and published in the case of DODGE against BROOKS, for it showed precisely the same kind of conduct in that district which the gentleman has described as taking place in these.

Mr. BROOKS—In that case they turned me out of Congress, and in this case they admit all those States in. That is the difference.

Mr. STEVENS—They turned the gentleman out because, I suppose—I do not know—I hope not—he either did, or did not, head these mobs. We let these States in because the legal voters did not head the mobs, and were headed by men who were afraid of negro rule. But the gentleman protests against these Constitutions because black men were allowed to vote. I advise the gentleman to become a dramatist, and to make a second play of "Rip Van Winkle," now so well played by that admirable actor Mr. JEFFERSON. Has the gentleman been asleep for the last three years? Does not he know that when he went to sleep this country was covered with slaves and despotism? Let him now wake up and call to him his dog *Schneider*, [laughter,] and let him look about and he will find no despotism, he will find no Slavery, he will find no bondage within the broad limits of this fair land, which God made free, and which man made slaves, and which again God has made free through the agency of the internal regions in war, in bloodshed, and which, I trust, the Almighty Ruler will never again permit to be made slaves. In other words, I trust that he will never permit the Democratic Party to gain the ascendency; for just as sure as it does, the same spirit of despotism which disgraced this nation for centuries will again riot, for it is rank in their breasts toward every colored man, whom they call their inferior, and who would yet be inferior to them, if they could wield the lash over his back. I trust, therefore, the gentleman will find that we do mean that every man in this Republic, whether he be black, or white, or rich or poor, whether he come from the East or from the West, from the North or from the South, from the rising or from the setting sun, is as free and as much his own governor as the gentleman from New-York or myself; and I am sure there is not one who is not as worthy to be so as either of us. Let it never again be heard in these halls that we object to Constitutions because they allow beings, all beings with immortal souls in their bodies, to take part in the Government under which they are to serve; under which they are to live; under which they are to rear their children; under which they are to die. I therefore say at once that I have no apology to offer for the admission that we intend that these men shall have a right to compete in intellect, in science, in religion with the gentleman from New-York and his constituents of the Five Points. With myself and my honest yeomanry around me, and with all the people of the nation, let him who is the most worthy, who climbs highest on the ladder of merit, of science, of intellect, of morality, be the ruler according to law of all his other sluggard neighbors, no matter what may be their color, no matter what may be their pretensions. No matter who they are, whether they are men of nobility, or whether they are men of common rank, indulge no longer that vain idea that any man of sufficient age and intellect is to be stricken out of the governorship, the ruling of this country. Never again, I trust, never again, I believe, will that infamous day be, for which the gentleman from New-York so ardently prays. Mr. STEVENS then went on to explain the bill. In the course of his remarks he said, these gentlemen of the Democratic Party are fearful that some of those Senators would be admitted before we ousted the first Military Despot of that region. There is not much danger now, and they may afford to let us in. They know, I suppose, whether that gentleman is to reign in the White House or not. I do not. But at any rate we can admit no Senators in time to operate on that question.

Mr. STEVENS spoke in a tone of voice and with a clearness and distinctness of emphasis, which made him perfectly audible throughout the Chamber.

When he resumed his seat, the House proceeded to vote on the bill and amendments. The first vote was on the amendment offered by Mr. STEVENS yesterday, in reference to debts due to disloyal men. The amendment was agreed to—yeas 78, nays 50.

The next question was on the amendment offered to-day by Mr. BENJAMIN and accepted by Mr. BINGHAM as a substitute for his own. It was agreed to without the yeas and nays.

The next question was on the amendment offered by Mr. BROOKS, that all citizens of the United States in those States shall be entitled to equal rights of suffrage. It was rejected without the yeas and nays.

The bill was then passed—yeas 108, nays 35. It is as follows:

A Bill to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama to representation in Congress:

Whereas, The people of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama have, in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled "An Act for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, framed Constitutions of State government which are republican in form, and have adopted said Constitutions by large majorities of the votes cast at elections held for the ratification or rejection of the same; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama shall be entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as States of the Union when the Legislatures of said States respectively shall have duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as the fourteenth, upon the following fundamental conditions:

That the Constitutions of said States shall never be amended or changed so as to discriminate in favor of or against any citizen, or class of citizens, of the United States, in their right to vote, who are now entitled to vote by said Constitutions respectively, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted; and no person shall ever be held to service or labor as a punishment for crime in said States, except by public officers charged with the custody of convicts by the laws thereof; and that so much of the seventeenth section of the fifth article of the Constitution of the State of Georgia, as gives authority to Legislatures or Courts to repudiate debts contracted prior to the 1st day of June, 1865, and similar provisions in all the other of the Constitutions mentioned in this bill, shall be null and void as against all men who were loyal during the whole time of the rebellion, and who during that time supported the Union, and they shall have the same rights in the courts and elsewhere as if no rebellion had ever existed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if the day fixed for the meeting of the Legislature of either of said States by the Constitution thereof shall have passed before the passage of this act such Legislature may be convened within thirty days after the passage of this act by the President of the Convention which framed the Constitution of such State.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the first section of this act shall take effect when the President of the United States shall officially proclaim the due ratification by the Legislatures of said States respectively, of article fourteen of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress; and it is hereby made the duty of the President, within ten days after receiving official information of the ratification of said amendments by the Legislature of either of the said States, to issue a proclamation announcing the fact.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. BUTLER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Indian Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Saturday next.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. JENCKES, from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported a bill to regulate the civil service of the United States, and promote the efficiency thereof. He spoke an hour in advocacy of the bill, which was then postponed until the 3d of June next.

And then at 5:15 P. M. the House adjourned till to-morrow.

WEST INDIES AND MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP EAGLE.

The steamship *Eagle*, which sailed from Havana May 9, arrived at this port yesterday. We are indebted to the courtesy of Purser J. E. HUERTAS for the prompt delivery of our Cuban and Mexican letters and papers.

CUBA.

Exodus of Slaves—English Subjects in Bondage—Removal of an American Consul.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 9, 1868.

A very odd sight, and one seldom seen, was witnessed previous to the sailing of the English West India steamer, the wharf being crowded with a large number of blacks dressed in their best, whose faces expressed contentment and pleasure, an expression entirely different from that worn by the African when merely excited by drinking or dancing. The cause of this unusual assemblage was nothing less than the departure of a party of Lucurni negroes, who some fifteen years ago were brought to this island from their native country by a philanthropic Englishman, who felt a great interest in the conversion of these heathens to Christianity, and was aided in the accomplishment of his undertaking by the then authorities, who of course did not see or hear of the landing of a cargo of slaves. The negroes after going on board were very communicative, and informed your correspondent that now, having been blest by God in obtaining their liberty and the necessary means to leave this country, where their fellows were still held in slavery, they intended to go to England and try whether they could not enlist the sympathies of the English people in their behalf. This was the statement given by the chief of the party, and there is no reason to doubt its accuracy, as the negro appeared very intelligent and undoubtedly knew whither he was going, although a very prominent Government official stated authoritatively that the negroes were returning to West Africa.

ENGLISH SLAVES.

The mention of these facts brings another point of importance to my memory, namely, that a large number of foreigners, and especially Englishmen, are held as slaves in this island. In the neighborhood of Matanzas and Cardenas there are several sugar and coffee plantations, where the visitor from the States will be astonished to hear the peculiar pronunciation of the Nassau or Jamaica negro, teaching English to their children. It is estimated that at least five thousand Englishmen and their descendants are thus held in slavery. On the Toledo plantation, about eight miles from Havana, there is a negro who, at a first glance, appears to be more intelligent than the remainder, and was once a corporal in the Portuguese army stationed on the west coast of Africa. He can read and write in Portuguese, and is a splendid drill-master, but happened to be gobbled up one night while a Cuban slaver was on the coast. Although he has been here for about ten years, and during that time has addressed several memorials to the authorities, he is still held as a slave merely because his present owner bought and paid for him. What a row either of these Governments often raise, and how John Bull splutters while in reality not caring at all for their subjects who are and will be held as slaves until slavery ceases to exist in the Island of Cuba.

REMOVAL OF A UNITED STATES CONSUL.

The removal of the United States Consul at Cienfuegos by the Department of State in Washington, and only at the request of the Captain-General of Cuba, appears to have escaped the vigilance of the Washington correspondents. The only reason given for this singular proceeding is that Mr. ADOLPH F. CAVADA, though the son of an American citizen, was born here. His parents took him to the United States at a very early age, and there he resided twenty-five years, being naturalized, though unnecessarily, in 1858. Mr. CAVADA has a good name as a brave soldier, having served more than four years in the Federal army during the rebellion. This removal has excited a great deal of comment, and as the reputation of Mr. CAVADA is above suspicion, the only reason given is the above, the Captain-General grounding his request for the removal on the sole fact that Mr. CAVADA was born on Spanish soil. This system of removing an official merely because he was born here seems very odd, and the American and native population of this island are looking forward with a great deal of anxiety to learn whether Consuls in foreign countries must be appointed according to the wishes of foreign officials. Americans are not as well treated as persons might suppose, seeing that Consuls are removed at the requests of Captain-Generals.

AMERICAN VESSELS.

American steamers of all descriptions are daily arriving to carry off the large sugar crop. During the month of April thirty arrived, and since the 1st day of May about twelve have entered the port. Among those steamers which have secured a great name of late is the *Missouri*, Capt. PALMER, and the *Star of the Union*, Capt. COOKSEY. QUASIMODO.

Affairs at Matanzas—Cuban Comments Upon the Impeachment Trial—Financial Topics—Spanish Matters—The Cholera—The Crops.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MATANZAS, Tuesday, May 5, 1868.

The impeachment and trial of the President of the United States, which is absorbing so much attention in the neighboring Republic, is also attracting no little interest in Cuba. With but an imperfect appreciation of the questions involved, and with, at best, but a smattering knowledge of the principles on which American institutions rest, both parties—or, more properly, factions—in the island are closely watching its progress. The extreme Cubans, with their restlessness and their crude opinions of liberty, incline to the Radical view of the great controversy. Their conceptions of enlightenment and freedom are somewhat clouded, and they are lost in wonder and amazement at the ease with which a great nation may remove an obnoxious ruler. Their approbation, however, is not based upon the bare constitutional merits of the question, nor even upon a lively understanding of the system which makes the people the depository of all power, and magistrates, from President down, only the instruments for executing their sovereign will. It is merely the expression of a long-restrained feeling which, were the opportunity offered, would wanton in acts of unbridled license merely to experience the entrancing sensation of utter liberty. The Spaniards, on the other hand, true conservatives and monarchists, sympathize with the old order of things, and, in the consideration of all questions affecting the governing and the governed, follow the bent of a disposition of mind induced by long years of loyalty, and side with the powers that be. Passion, prejudice, mutual antipathies, and not reason, mould public opinion, and though the intrinsic merits of the case be as unknown as the philosophy of CONFUCIUS, still either party is fully assured of the justice of its own cause, on the ground that its adversary must, in the nature of things, be wrong.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The Bank of San Carlos still hangs fire. Three or four months ago it was resolved to reorganize it, and permission was granted to resume its functions actively, as soon as 2,800 shares of $150 each were taken. Promises were made, and hopes were entertained, that in a few weeks all the stock would be subscribed, and the hitherto inanimate concern become a living reality; but only 1,500 shares have thus far been taken, and the probabilities for the rest are scant. As a contrast to this failure, the Branch of the Spanish Bank has shown commendable energy, and has received an unlooked for and satisfactory support. It goes into operation in a few weeks.

SPANISH MATTERS.

The death of His Excellency the Duke of Valencia has been the subject of conversation for some time, though it, of course, has no bearing on the internal matters of this country. In view of the regal powers now held by the Captain-General, the death or appointment of a home minister can have little effect upon the public weal or woe. Gen. NARVAEZ has long been regarded as the ablest man in the Spanish Ministry, and the only one who, by the force of his character and the vigor of his measures, could counteract the liberal tendencies of the *Progressista* faction. To his ability, vigilance, and unscrupulous choice of means of repression is due the continued failure of PRIM'S schemes. ISABELLA SEGUNDA has lost one of the props of her Crown, and many years will pass before the gap caused by the death of the late President of the Council will be filled. NARVAEZ first emerged into notice in 1836, when, by brilliant movements, he outgeneraled and defeated the Carlist Gen. GOMEZ, thus paving the way to his future advancement and honors. A prime minister for the first time in 1844, he afterward associated himself with the strongly Conservative Church Party, maintaining his affiliations up to the end of his career. He was a man of marked military ability, and of great firmness, but not of broad views in his administration of internal affairs. He conducted the foreign policy of Spain with much dignity, and gained for her from foreign nations a consideration that she had not enjoyed since the days of the Restoration. To imperious England, when she sought to busy herself in Peninsula troubles, he administered so stern a rebuke that the British Minister, Sir HENRY BULWER, retired from Court and diplomatic relations were for a time suspended. His successor, Don GONZALO BIARO, is a man of ability, but with scarcely the nerve necessary for a trying position.

THE REVENUE OF CUBA.

Late advices from Spain state that the Government has negotiated a loan in England, hypothecating as a security the revenues of the Island of Cuba. Some time ago an effort was made, through a commercial house in this city, to effect the same object—the ostensible destination of the loan being to develop and otherwise improve the Island. The real destination, of course, was to meet the necessities of the mother country. This plan was, no doubt, suggested by a desire to eliminate from the necessary negotiations any difficulties which the low condition of the public credit of Spain might interpose, and also to avoid the humiliating acknowledgment of poverty which the hypothecation of the revenues of a colony naturally infers. I am not aware why it failed. It has, however, evidently been abandoned, as the object has already been gained. In this connection it may not be uninteresting to note the public revenue for the month of March of the present year, as compared with the same month of last year. According to a statement recently published in the official *Gazette*, it amounted to $1,420,900; while for March, 1867, the receipts were $1,641,168, showing a decrease of $220,260. This falling off has occurred at the principal custom houses of the Island, viz: Havana, Matanzas, Cuba Cienfuegos, and Casilda. It were difficult to arrive at the causes. The importations have been comparatively light, and during almost the entire season there has been felt a pressing need of vessels. It is possibly due, in part, to the high grain freights that have been ruling between the United States and Europe, partly to the prevalence of cholera early in the year, and, perhaps, in some measure to the indiscriminate fines which have been imposed for trivial irregularities in manifests. But these causes alone do not sufficiently explain the decrease.

THE CHOLERA.

The cholera, which has been heretofore selecting its victims from the city, has invaded the shipping also. Capt. SMALL, of the American brig *Dirigo*, and three of his crew have lately died, and other cases have been reported, but thus far no more have proved fatal.

THE CROPS.

The crops have been unusually large and the shipments have been greater than for many previous years. Sugars are feeling the influence of the rise in Europe, and prices are accordingly high and stiff. Of molasses the receipts are all engaged up to and during June. YUMARI.

MEXICO.

Rumored Revolution—The Yucatan Elections—Draft in Sinaloa—Disturbance at Perote.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 9, 1868.

Passengers by the steamer *Mersey*, which left Vera Cruz on the 2d, state that just before the hour of sailing a telegram was received from the City of Mexico stating that a revolution had broken out, and that JUAREZ was fleeing toward the Texan frontier, with $7,000,000 in his possession. This story is somewhat doubtful, as no mention is made of it in private correspondence received here.

THE ELECTIONS IN YUCATAN.

The Government has disapproved of the action of Gov. ANCONA, of Yucatan, in suspending the elections which were to have taken place shortly after he accepted the Governorship, and has ordered the Governor to at once take the necessary steps for holding the elections, stating that in acting thus it only fulfills its constitutional obligations to the States, and that it wishes to have all the States reorganized as soon as possible. Furthermore, it does not consider that there existed a sufficient cause for the suspension effected.

SINALOA.

The news from this State is anything but satisfactory; for upward of a thousand persons have been torn from their homes to serve in the ranks of the revolutionists. Only a few days since a force of cavalry entered the town of Pusion and carried off some 200 men, while the remainder of the male population fled to the woods to escape the draft. The Custom House was attacked and all the money in the Treasury stolen, all this being done in the name of the people.

DISTURBANCE AT PEROTE.

On the night of the 12th of April a detachment of troops stationed between Perote and Jalapa pronounced for NEGRETE, and at once proceeded to commit depredations by seizing arms, horses and money. From a lady who was a passenger in the stage they took two hundred dollars. The insurrectionists subsequently marched to the barracks at Perote where there were some forty men whom they won over to their cause. They soon proposed to sack Perote but were restrained by one of their officers. Meanwhile Col. ORTEGA organized a force for the protection of the town, and shortly after surrounded the barracks and took the whole force of revolutionists into custody. Col. CAMPILLO soon afterward arrived from Jalapa, and without any investigation ordered that the ringleaders of the affair should be shot. Two of the principals were thereupon brought out, and one was shot to death. The other was fired at, but escaped uninjured. His punishment, at the prayer of the mob, was thereupon commuted by CAMPILLO. QUASIMODO.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamship Rising Star—$1,770,221 in Treasure.

The steamship *Rising Star*, from Aspinwall May 6, arrived at this port yesterday with the subjoined

TREASURE LIST.

FROM CALIFORNIA.			
Panama R. R. Co.	$13,319 54	Order	500,900 00
A. Belmont & Co.	139,500 50	FROM ASPINWALL.	
Dabney, Morgan & Co.	158,238 28	Free, Probst & Co.	2,000 00
Moritz Meyer	20,032 46	Wells, Fargo & Co.	1,200 00
Lees & Waller	323,200 00	Isaacs & Asch	600 00
Wells, Fargo & Co.	31,630 96	Total	$1,770,221 54

The Maine Election in September—Importation of Democratic Voters.

The New-York correspondent of the Charleston (S. C.) *Courier* says:

"The importance which politicians attach to the first gun of a campaign, as they call it, and its effect upon subsequent elections is but demonstrated just now by the great efforts already being made, at this early day, by the Democrats to carry the elections in the State of Maine in September. They are already at work here in New-York and other leading States, furnishing money, documents, &c., to pull down the Republican majority in that State, and if they succeed in making a breach there, even without creating a thorough revolution, the Democrats are of opinion that it will have great effect upon the Ohio and Pennsylvania elections, which always forestall the result of November. Maine is to-day considered the first battlefield. The ship-building interest there has great influence with the people, and that interest sides mainly with the Democratic Party. Quite a number of New-York workmen, all Democrats, left this port several months ago, as New-York, with its immense cost of living, and of all necessaries of life, is, just now, not a very profitable place to build ships, for which there is no immediate demand. These men, hundreds of them, have gone to Maine, and the Democratic vote there in September next will show the effect of this migration."

Frightful Leap and Probable Death of a Lunatic.

From the Albany Argus, May 11.

The freaks of a madman, who escaped yesterday from the Lunatic Asylum, created great excitement in the neighborhood of Johnson-street. The lunatic rushed wildly through that street, and was followed at some distance by a crowd of persons who were anxious to overtake him and prevent him from doing injury to himself or others. It appears, however, that he was bent on self-destruction rather than injury to others, for the unfortunate creature pursued his course directly through the street until he came to the precipitous and rocky embankments of Buttermilk Falls. Here he made a leap into the stream, a distance of sixteen feet, striking on the rocky bed of the stream, and thence made another leap over the Falls, falling into a pool of water below. Here he was quickly followed by his pursuers, who succeeded in rescuing him from drowning. He was, however, found to be insensible from the effects of his terrible leap, and is so badly injured, internally and otherwise, that it was supposed he would die during the day. He was placed upon a stretcher and conveyed back to the asylum. We did not learn his name.

Decision in the Shepherd Will Case.

From the New-Orleans Times, May 9.

Judge THOMAS, yesterday, delivered a decision in the SHEPHERD will case, which was so ably argued last week by some of our most distinguished lawyers. The decision is in favor of the heirs of R. D. SHEPHERD on all the grounds set up by counsel. The famous sealed letter is decided not to be a will, having none of the characteristics of such an instrument, and its tenor, as proved, leaving R. D. SHEPHERD full discretion in the disposal of the property bequeathed to him by his brother. On the point whether such letter created a substitution, Judge THOMAS decided that if it were so, it would only be a vulgar substitution, which, under the law, was without effect. On the point of the alleged concealment and suppression of the sealed letter, the Judge said that the testimony showed that the letter had not been concealed or disposed of in any manner to justify the presumption against R. D. SHEPHERD that he had acted as a spoliator. It had been in the possession of JONATHAN MONTGOMERY and JUDAH TOURO, and had been shown to one of the heirs of JAMES H. SHEPHERD, who freely communicated on its contents.

SOUTHERN OPINION.

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* expresses the opinion that the friends of Mr. PENDLETON are making a grievous mistake in complicating the presidential question with what they are pleased to denominate the "financial plan" of their favorite. The battle, it says, will be fought on far greater issues than the mere question as to how the public debt should be paid, a question on which their own party at the North is divided in interest and opinion. It further says that the Presidential question is becoming one of force, and HANCOCK is the man for the times.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* tells the Conservatives of Louisiana that their false ideas of dignity added greatly to their defeat in the recent election. Had they had less "high-souled" folly and more common sense to impel them to nominate candidates and to make the best of their situation, they might have so far obtained control of the powers to be exercised under the Constitution, that their exodus from its oppressions could be easily and readily made.

The Petersburg *Index* says: "The manumission of the negro was the inevitable result of the spirit of the age, combined with the working of our political system and free institutions. The bestowal of universal suffrage upon him is the result of the folly and fanaticism of the party in power. The bad effects of both will soon pass away in Virginia."

The taste of the Richmond *Whig* revolts at the idea of a joint canvass in Virginia, although there is something attractive in such a contest in ordinary times, when both parties are equally respectable, patriotic and enlightened. It recommends that the efforts of the Democrats be given to rallying the white Conservatives, and not to attempting the impossibility of influencing what it calls the mean whites and negroes.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* says that there are thousands of men in the South who would willingly part with their lives on an hour's notice, to be assured that GEORGE H. PENDLETON would be the next President of the United States. But they will vote for the man the Northern Democrats think it best to nominate.

The Charleston *Courier* declares in favor of the nomination of HANCOCK and ADAMS. These names, it says, fired the breasts of our fathers for the defence of their constitutional rights in the first revolution; they should be as potent now, when law, order and constitutional liberty stand endangered.

The Newbern (N. C.) *Journal of Commerce* says Craven County has probably more Northern men than any other in the State, and it feels confident that more of them voted the Conservative ticket than there were white natives who voted with the Radicals.

The New-Orleans *Commercial Bulletin* devotes a column and a half to showing the difference between the "solid leather men" and the "carpet-baggers"—the man who comes to the South with a trunk, and the man who comes with a carpet bag.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* favors HANCOCK, because "it may take some fighting to get into the Presidential chair, even if the Democratic candidate is fairly elected, and in that case a Peace Democrat would hardly answer as well as HANCOCK."

The Columbia *Phœnix* argues that the recent election of State officers in South Carolina was a nullity. It says if there was "a State," then the present Legislature has no legal existence, because not called into being by the powers of the State, and if there was no State, then there must be a Constitution creating it a State, before there can be officers elected to administer the law under that Constitution.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, May 14—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 94⅛@94¼ for money, and 92⅞@93 for the account, ex-dividend.

American securities open at the following quotations:
United States Five-twenty Bonds....70¾
Erie Railway shares....46
Illinois Centrals....95

FRANKFORT, Thursday, May 14.

United States Bonds open at 75¾ for the old issue.

PARIS, Thursday, May 14.

The Bourse opens quiet. Rentes, 69 francs 45 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 14—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens firm, and the sales of the day will probably foot up 10,000 bales. The following are the opening quotations:
Middling Uplands....11⅞d.@12d.
Middling Orleans....12⅛d.@12¼d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens quiet. Corn, 38s. ℔ quarter for new Mixed Western. Wheat, 15s. 7d. ℔ cental for California White, and 14s. 3d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley nominal, at 5s. 6d. ℔ bushel. Oats, 4s. ℔ bushel. Peas, 47s. ℔ 504 lbs. Flour, 36s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 112s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 83s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 69s. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 55s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 49s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 6s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 12s. for medium. Tallow, 44s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Turpentine, 31s. ℔ cwt. Cloverseed, 44s. ℔ cwt. for American Red. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 4d. ℔ gallon; Spirits Petroleum, 8d. ℔ gallon.

LONDON, Thursday, May 14—11:15 A. M.

Sugar, 27s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Linseed Oil £35 10s. ℔ ton. Sperm Oil, £96 ℔ ton. Linseed Cakes, £10 5s. ℔ ton for thin oblong, for feeding.

LONDON, Thursday, May 14—1:20 P. M.

Illinois Centrals, 94¾. The other American securities are unchanged in price.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 14—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The market is considerably more active, and it is thought that the sales will fully reach 12,000 bales. Prices, however, are unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is generally quiet. Red Wheat has declined to 14s. 2d. ℔ cental.

PROVISIONS—Pork is firmer, and has advanced to 84s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard dull, and has declined to 68s. ℔ cwt. for American.

PRODUCE—Common Resin has declined to 6s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Spirits Turpentine has advanced 6d., and is now quoted at 31s. 6d. ℔ cwt. The other articles are without change.

ANTWERP, Thursday, May 14.

Petroleum quiet at 43½ francs ℔ bbl. for Standard White.

LONDON, Thursday, May 14—5 P. M.

Consols close at 94⅛@94¼ for money, and 92⅞@93 for account.

American Securities close at the following rates:
United States Five-twenty bonds....70¾
Illinois Central Railway shares....94¾
Erie Railway shares....45¾

FRANKFORT, Thursday, May 14—5 P. M.

United States bonds close firm at 75¾ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Thursday, May 14—5 P. M.

The Bourse closed dull. Rentes 69f. 42c.

LONDON, Thursday, May 14—Evening.

The official returns of the Bank of England show that the amount of bullion in its vaults has decreased £112,000 during the past week.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 14—5 P. M.

The Cotton market closed firmer and more active. The following are the closing prices:
Middling Uplands....12d.
Middling Orleans....12¼d.
The sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn has declined to 37s. 9d. per quarter. Wheat steady at 15s. 7d. for White California and 14s. 2d. for Red Western. Barley nominal at 5s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—The market closed at the following quotations: Beef, 112s. 6d.; Pork, 84s.; Lard, 68s.; Cheese, 55s.; Bacon, 49s.

PRODUCE—The Sugar market closed strong, with an upward tendency: No. 12 D. S. was last quoted at 27s. 9d.@28s. Resin steady at 6s. 3d. for Common, and 12s. for Medium. Turpentine, 31s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Thursday, May 14—5 P. M.

PETROLEUM—The market closed firmer at an advance; Standard White, 43 francs 75 centimes.

HAVANA, Thursday, May 14.

The Sugar market is firm, and the sales have been very large; No. 12 Dutch Standard is quoted at 8½@8⅝ reals ℔ arrobe. Exchange on United States, in Gold, long sight, 1@1¾ ℔ cent. discount; short sight, ⅛@⅜ ℔ cent. discount.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 14.

FLOUR more active; Spring Extra, $9 25@$11 25. WHEAT firmer and more active at $2 14¼@$2 15¾ for No. 1, and $2 09@$2 09¾ for No. 2. CORN less active and declined ½c.@¾c.; sales No. 1 at 92¾c.; No. 2 at 91½c.@92c. OATS dull and declined 1c.@1½c.; sales at 71c.@71¼c.; sales at 65c., seller June. RYE quiet but firmer at $1 80 for No. 1 in store. BARLEY dull at $2 40. PROVISIONS inactive and nominal. MESS PORK $28. LARD 18¼c.; Dry Salted Shoulders, 12¼c.@12½c. LIVE HOGS quiet and easier at $8 75@$9 60. BEEF CATTLE quiet and easier at $7@$8 10 for medium to good shipping steers. FREIGHTS are more active; Corn to Buffalo, 3¼c.; Wheat to Buffalo, 4¼c. RECEIPTS to-day—16,000 bbls. Flour, 39,000 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Corn, 31,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—13,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 105,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 Live Hogs.

OSWEGO, Thursday, May 14.

FLOUR in good demand at 25c. ℔ bbl. lower; sales, 2,400 bbls. at $10 75 for No. 1 Spring; $12 50 for Amber Winter; $13 25 for White; $14 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT without material change; sales 5,000 bushels Choice White Canada at $2 25; 700 bushels Amber Winter Canada at $2 75, and 1,700 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, in car lots, at $2 36@$2 38. CORN unchanged and in fair demand; sales, 20,000 bushels No. 1 Illinois at $1 06. OATS, BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN-MEAL, $2 50 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED lower; Shorts $32, Shipstuffs $36, Middlings $58 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Flour 40c., Wheat 9½c., Corn 7¾c. to New-York, Lumber, $3 62½, to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—36,600 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Rye, 880,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—21,400 bushels Wheat, 47,300 bushels Corn, 7,200 bushels Peas, 100,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 14.

FLOUR unchanged and demand light. WHEAT held at 5c. higher; No. 1 at $2 50, No. 2 at $2 45, in some demand. CORN firm and in good demand at 90c.@91c.; Ear and Shelled held 1c.@2c. higher. OATS firm at 81c. RYE quiet and unchanged. COTTON firmer at 29c., but nothing is done. TOBACCO in good demand; sales 300 hhds. Lugs at $5 60@$9 50; Leaf at $12 40@$23 80. MESS PORK in good demand. All offered at $27 75 were taken, closing at $28. BULK MEATS dull; no demand. BACON dull. Shoulders at 13½c.; some orders for Clear Rib and Clear Sides at 16½c.@17c. LARD dull at 18¼c., but no demand. GOLD, 139⅜.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 14.

FLOUR quiet; sales 325 bbls. City Ground Spring at $10 75. WHEAT inactive and nominal. CORN opened and closed dull at a decline; afternoon sales 20,000 bushels at $1 01 and 25,000 bushels at $1. OATS dull; sales 21,000 bushels, in lots, at 79c. and 3,000 bushels at 78½c. RYE wanted—none here. BARLEY dull; sales 600 bushels Canada at $2 24, bagged on the track. SEEDS—Season about over—nominal. MESS PORK steady at $29 for heavy. LARD quiet at 19¼c. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged; boats scarce. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 32,000 bushels; Corn, 120,000 bushels; Oats, 35,000 bushels; Flour, 56,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 50,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 14.

TOBACCO active and firm, but unchanged. COTTON dull and nothing doing. FLOUR steady and unchanged. Choice Fall WHEAT firm at $2 90@$3; Spring dull, buyers stood off; there was a small business at $2 11@$2 18. CORN firmer but slow at 89c.@95c. OATS advanced 3c.@4c.; sales at 79c.@84c. RYE firm at $1 77@$1 83. PROVISIONS extremely dull with no demand. Mess Pork, $28. Bulk Meats—Nothing doing. BACON—Clear Sides retailing at 17c. Sugar-cured Hams, 20c.@21c. LARD dull and nominal. CATTLE in light demand at $5@$8, gross. SHEEP $2 75@$7 50. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,100 bbls.; Wheat, 3,500 bushels; Corn, 3,500 bushels.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 14.

At the opening there was a good demand for BEEVES, and prices advanced ¼c.@½c. ℔ lb., live weight; but there was a lull this afternoon, and prices receded ¼c.@½c.; total receipts for the week, 5,800 head; sales, 4,000 head, at 7c.@8c. for Common light to Ordinary; 8½c.@9½c. for Fair to Good; and 10c.@10½c. for Extra. SHEEP have advanced 1½c. ℔ lb., and are in active request. Sheared averaging about 85 pounds; Common, 10c.—the range is 10c.@11c.; receipts, 7,000 head. HOGS—Sales at 10c.@10½c.—the outside for weights over 200 pounds; receipts, 6,100 head.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 14.

COTTON lower; small sales at 30c.@31c. for Middling. PETROLEUM—Crude at 18c.; Refined, 32½c. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $8 50@$9; Extras, $9 25@$10; Extra Family, $10 25@$12. WHEAT very dull; Red, $2 80@$2 90; White, $3@$3 25. RYE advanced to $2 10. CORN in good demand and advanced 1c.; sales 6,500 bushels at $1 26½@$1 27; Mixed Western, $1 25. OATS steady; Western, 90c.; Pennsylvania, 92c.; Delaware, 95c.@96c. GROCERIES unchanged. PROVISIONS declining; Mess Pork, $29@$29 50. LARD, 19½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 14.

COTTON quiet; Middlings, 29½c.@30c.; sales, 500 bales; receipts, 349 bales. Sterling Exchange, 52@55. Gold, 141. MOLASSES firmer; Cuba, 55c.@56c. SUGAR firm and unchanged. CORN firm, at $1 05@$1 10. OATS firm, at 85c.@90c. HAY firm and unchanged. PORK dull, at $28 50@$28 75. BACON dull; Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear, 17¾c. LARD dull; Tierces, 19½c.; Kegs, 20½c. FLOUR—Low grades dull; Superfine, $9 25; Choice, $14@$15.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, May 14.

FLOUR dull; Choice Wisconsin and Iowa, $9 75@$10 25; Medium, $9 25@$9 50. WHEAT active; No. 1 Spring at $2 18½; No. 2 at $2 10. OATS steady at 71c. for No. 2. CORN firmer at 94c. for new shelled. RECEIPTS to-day—2,600 bbls. Flour, 61,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—3,200 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Oats, 1,500 bushels Corn.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 14.

COTTON dull; Middling nominally 30c. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull; Maryland, $3@$3 05; Pennsylvania, $2 80@$2 90. Choice CORN firm; low grades dull; White at $1 12@$1 17; Yellow, $1 22. OATS—Western, 87c.@88c. RYE nominally $2. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged.

TOLEDO, Thursday, May 14.

WHEAT—Sales Spring White at $2 65. CORN advanced ½c.; sales No. 1 at 97½c.@98c.; buyer for May, 98c.; seller for June, 96½c.@97c. OATS steady; sales at 75c. for No. 1. RYE scarce. LAKE FREIGHTS dull, but unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,200 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 6,600 bushels Corn, 42,000 bushels Oats.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, May 14.

COTTON firmer but prices nominal; receipts 26 bales; exports, 177 bales. FLOUR unchanged. MESS PORK, $29. BACON—Shoulders, 14c.@14½c.; Clear Sides, 18½c. Bulk Shoulders, 14c.@14½c.; Clear Sides, 17c. LARD, 19c.@20½c. CORN, $1 05. OATS, 85c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, May 14.

COTTON firm but quiet, holders asking 31c. Receipts, 505 bales. Receipts of the week, 2,243 bales. Exports—7,620 bales to Liverpool, 2,084 bales coastwise. Stock in port—249 bales Sea Islands, 6,552 bales Uplands.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 14.

Stocks inactive. Pennsylvania State Fives, 99; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 24¾; Reading Railroad, 45¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 51¾.

[Advertisement.]

The Legislature has at length adjourned, and the City delegation, after a sojourn of several months at Albany, have reached this City in good humor, but with hats rather the worse for wear after their long campaign, and the consequence is that KNOX, the Hatter, No. 212 Broadway, has had a lively call for his superior hats on the part of the City members. We say to our patrons, "Go thou and do likewise."

[Advertisement.]

Last night a front parlor window in the house of C. L. Cornish, Esq., 5th-av., was broken open by burglars. The Burglar Alarm Telegraph gave instant alarm, the window was closed and no harm done.
E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

No medicine ever had stronger recommendations for its intrinsic merits than the Peruvian Syrup.

[Advertisement.]

Many suffer from coughs and colds. They should use WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry.

[Advertisement.]

Extraordinary novelties and valuable supplements in the June Number of Demorest's Monthly Magazine, including a beautiful collar ready for use, and several new full-size patterns. Do not fail to see the splendid June No. Now ready and sold everywhere.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Antwerp	May 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Bellona	May 16	New-York	London.
Caledonia	May 16	New-York	Glasgow.
Ville de Paris	May 16	New-York	Havre.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

FRIDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Portland, by the *Moravian*, close at the General Post Office at 1:30 P. M.

SATURDAY.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, California, etc., by the *Ocean Queen*, close at the General Post Office at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for France, *via* Havre and Brest, by the *Ville de Paris*, close at 10 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Antwerp*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail, for *paid* letters, on pier No. 45 North River, to 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 14—*In steamship Tarifa, for Liverpool*—Miss A. Rogers, Miss S. J. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. P. Owen, Jno. Lillie, Mrs. E. E. Lillie, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Chaytor, George Bodman, Miss C. Brisco, Wm. Hutchinson and son, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Vigo, for Havana, Sisal and Vera Cruz—A. Delude, H. W. Poole, N. Garrow, C. A. Anger, E. Coblentz, L. Munitz, Wm. Metcalf, E. Guiloni, Dr. V. Conell.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 14—*In steamship Caledonia, from Glasgow*—Thomas O'Neal, A. S. Collins, S. S. Shelburne, J. Brown, Miss Nash, Miss Mashie, Mrs. Weyton, Thomas Campbell, Mrs. Campbell, J. R. Phillips, D. C. Thomas, J. Vogelberg.

In steamship Rising Star, from Aspinwall—Chas. Moody, Mrs. J. Smith, Mrs. K. M. Fox, E. Riddell, Miss R. Ross, Mrs. G. F. Reeve and family, Mrs. J. A. Jackson, W. S. Johnson, Mrs. Capt. Wines and family, Mrs. P. F. Morhart and family, Miss Doty, Mrs. L. Martin, A. Walrath and wife, Mrs. R. Stone, Mrs. Templeton and family, Mrs. A. H. Whitehorne and child, Mrs. R. Duncan, Mrs. G. W. Stevens, J. S. Pratt, Miss M. F. Brockway, J. H. Brewer, Jas. Gardner, J. M. Blair, H. Taift and wife, Mrs. R. C. Butler, Miss E. A. Butterworth, J. Van Hagan, A. Currin and family, Mrs. P. H. Moore and child Jas. Peraz and wife, Miss Dolsom, Mrs. A. W. Shalton and family, Mrs. J. W. Low and child, Mrs. J. L. Cushing and family, Mrs. J. T. Newman and family, Mrs. Wm. McColl, 2 children and nurse, Henry Bartten, Mrs. W. C. Miller and child, P. C. Jones, Capt. Smith, John Kellett, E. Lenox, Rev. D. McCarty and wife, James O'Neil, P. B. Whitman, E. Thorne and wife, Herman Nichols, Mrs. L. Wheeler, Miss Thompson, W. E. Ingersoll, H. D. Chandler and family, C. C. Rynerson and wife, C. Beal, Wm. Deacon, Mrs. W. H. Stoey and family, Mrs. R. Weeks, M. Moritz, C. Hoffman, Mrs. John Sedgwick and family, G. W. Collins, James L. Durant, J. H. Sturdevant, E. Guillain and wife, Mrs. W. H. Eaton and family, Mrs. L. A. Hinds, Mrs. Hollingworth, James Traynor and family, C. V. Cookingham and family, J. L. Holland, Mrs. W. Hoffman, Mrs. T. H. Henderson and family, A. W. Long and wife, Mrs. Lord, Robert Douglass, G. H. Spaulding, Charles Knechter, Mrs. W. B. Smith and family, Mrs. E. W. Perry and child, Mrs. E. W. Chamberlain and child, W. M. Cuberry, A. Drake, Miss A. Firmin, Miss E. Peck, Misses E. and H. Baldwin, Gen. Townsend and family, U. S. A., George Pinckham, Frank Dexter, wife and mother, Mrs. C. Briggs, Miss M. Logan, Mrs. M. A. Knight and child, Mrs. A. Hagan and infant, Rev. L. Clayton, W. T. McDonald and wife, Mrs. Bert and family, Mrs. A. Elliott and family, Mrs. J. T. Bonestell, Dr. W. H. Whittlesy, J. E. Brady and family, George B. Keyes, O. R. Leonard, Mrs. McLean and children, George C. Boardman and family, Mrs. M. Mayers, G. R. Davis, Mrs. C. W. Kellogg and children, Robert Smith, Mrs. N. Elliott and family, B. S. Nolan, Mrs. W. B. Whitney and daughter, John L. Beard and mother, Miss A. Linsdale, Mrs. L. Blanchard, Marion Briggs, E. W. Ashley and family, Thomas E. Winston, W. Wilkinson and wife, Dr. S. J. S. Rogers, R. Feuerstein and family, Mrs. P. Jacobs, J. Adams, A. G. McQueen and wife, Charles B. Higbie, Max Caper, C. W. Reed, Rev. John Francis and wife, L. Heyneman, T. McCarter, E. T. King, M. N. B. Ricketts and family, Rev. R. H. Rhees and family, Mrs. E. B. Duffee, S. Neil, Fred. Brown, Mrs. J. Hunt, H. Pratt, J. J. Barclay, G. Freidricher, Mr. Theirle, John Hern and family, Thos. Robson, W. Turner, H. Turner, B. A. Lyons, B. Morales, N. Fence, G. L. Parja, Mr. Whitmer and wife, J. G. Casseris, H. Manstack, J. Ferro, Mr. Arbelair, Dr. Tcagada, Capt. Barker, wife and infant, J. Q. A. Warren, Daniel Nuney, George F. Joy, Louis Laeb, Marcos Mason and servant, D. H. Hyne and family, Dr. Montelegre and family, Mr. Della Torre and family, J. A. Cavitt, Mr. Fricke, A. C. Garcia, J. F. Hamilton, U. S. N., R. Reistra, B. Segu, J. Ross, H. Adams, John Wood, John Leven, E. B. Long, A. R. Renick and family, Lawyer Jason Timothy Ularin Malican, Chief of the Nez Perces Indians; R. Newell, Chas. Graten, D. A. Miller, O. F. Dennis, Mrs. M. Bailey and family, N. Bosworth, J. B. Kay, Frank Kennedy, S. Dickinson, Wm. Geizer, Ph. Earl, Nelson Nealy, E. Logan, S. Nealy, M. M. Nealy, Mrs. L. Buckley, Wm. Goodwin, Hiram Thayer, Chas. Webster, H. Brightman, A. E. and Chas. Taylor, A. S. Simmons, Mrs. Smith Sevant, Wm. Steers and family, Wm. Cohn, Pat. Daraugh, John Jones, J. Kemp and family, Jas. Brown, Geo. Croft, Mrs. Robbins and family, John Derse, L. Tucker, Katie McGuire, A. G. Brower, Mrs. Sarah Eaton and family, S. Tucker, F. Schultz and boy, W. E. Johnson, M. Bernnardt, C. E. Sitton, D. Brinzley, E. C. Austin, Jacob Johnson, P. Baltram, B. F. Anthony, Mrs. Cath. Bonny, A. B. Flint, M. C. Caser, F. Ruce, F. Polkingham, W. A. Marshall and family, Mrs. E. Hemming and family, Wm. Walsh, T. W. Higgins and family, P. Hansen and family, H. J. Whitcomb, M. L. King, Thos. Wing, Chas. King, T. E. Scammon, R. Bernasconi, W. B. Walton, L. Benc, Jas. Williams, T. D. Eells, Jr., F. Simpson, Mrs. W. D. Fonse and child, John Jones, A. Century, D. Gobie, Mrs. E. Bem, A. H. Bunnell and family, S. Russell and family, S. Sowles, wife and brother, Mrs. M. Skinner, J. J. Frisbie, Geo. Beaty, Mrs. Ellen Walch, Mrs. Annie Martin, Sam Binns, Jeff. A. Bailey, W. S. Pinney, J. L. Briggs, L. Block, J. W. Welch, Mrs. Flannegan, Wm. B. Hossler, N. McKillop, M. Finnegan and family, Jno. T. Jones, Z. Hamby, Nathan Notkins, P. Patten, Jno. L. Smith, Jno. McAdams, A. Eastman, James Quinn, John Simmons, W. Davis, James Gilbert, W. Hollite and family, Fred. Vesper, T. D. McCarty and Miss Bradly, Arthur Linden, Jno. McTigue, C. Sherman, P. L. Labets, E. James, W. Osborne, Mrs. Stranford, C. L. Thomas, D. Parish, Mrs. B. Riley, J. O. Nevill, Thomas Gray, R. McEwen, Horace Wilkinson, A. M. Schmidberg, H. B. Laton, J. Tyler, C. Post, Jas. McKell, Mrs. Crotter and family, Mr. Reardon and family, Rev. J. A. Hern, A. Brown, R. B. Leard, W. Baker, David Donald, E. Barnes, and a large number of steerage passengers.

In steamship Eagle, from Havana—Mrs. Mary J. Vivian, Julieta Jimener, Josufa P. Sorondo, A. Johnson and child, J. Reynal and niece, N. Catlin, L. Mohun, Tani Balin, N. Grunnell and maid, Messrs. J. Catlin and wife, J. E. Russell and wife, Perman Rosing and wife, J. J. Inner, wife, two children and servant, L. Parker and wife, W. Barr, wife, two children and servant, James Armengol, Leon Crombac, J. E. Whitman, Thomas Morn, Juan Rivas, Francisco Campos, Joseph Walker, Frank B. Russell, E. G. Levy, Carlos Junco, Juan Cordero, Antonio Urantlu, P. Pujadas, Felix Pujadas, John Fisher, J. Garcia, Chas. Simon, Jose Robreno, J. Turnbull, M. O'Donnell, Caystem Abuen, A. J. Corsa, Jose Plu, Juan Fonc, Raymon Solis, Ramon Maribona, A. Hernandor Isaac M. Diar, Joaquin Almonte, Petro Picabru, Vicente Burnat, J. Reynul and brother, Lorenzo Badell, Santiago Contreras Juan Ruis, Antonio Gutrenes, A. G. Bustelo, Facundo Margolis, C. Edmosstone, Genaro Rodriguez, Jose Luca, Antonio Font, G. C. Vamicoh, O. Baker, Julian James, F. Lent, N. Schafer, Telipe Sanebrer, Uphrain Daussolin, J. Brunsan.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 43 | Sun sets..... 7 10 | Moon rises... 1 14

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 1 51 | Gov. Island. 2 40 | Hell Gate.... 4 02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, May 14.

Cleared.

Steamships Tarifa, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool, E. Cunard; New-York, (N. G.,) Dreyer, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Morro Castle, Adams, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Saratoga, Alexander, Norfolk, &c., N. L. McCready & Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Steamers Millville, Reneau, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Black Diamond, Meredith, Philadelphia.

Ships City of Montreal, Dagget, Bristol, T. Dunham's Nephew & Co.; Southern Chief, Higgins, San Francisco, H. D. & J. U. Brookman.

Barks Columbus, (N. G.,) Helmer, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.; Lamplighter, Bailes, Bathurst, W. C. A., B. J. Wenberg; Mary A. Way, Russell, Marseilles, Walsh, Field & Way; Caroline, (N. G.,) Maas, Konigsberg, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Mary & Louisa, Davis, Cienfuegos, E. Sanchez y Dolz; Archos, (Br.,) Hopkins, Sidney, N. S. W., R. W. Cameron; Joseph Howe, (Br.,) Turner, Cardenas for orders, H. J. De Wolf; Augustine Kobbe, Carver, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Kodiak, Downing, Trinidad de Cuba, F. Talbot & Co.; Rolling Wave, Snow, Matanzas, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Iris, (Br.,) Pearce, Cardenas, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners J. Birdsall, Hazelton, Yorktown; E. J. Palmer, ——, Baltimore, A. Abbott; Wake, Gandy, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Bay State, Seabury, S. W. Lewis & Co.; J. C. Baxter, Jones, Norwalk.

Arrived.

Steamship Caledonia, (Br.,) McDonald, Glasgow April 24, and Moville 25th, with mdse. and 453 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong westerly gales the entire passage. May 4, lat. 43 32, lon. 35 56, spoke brig Maggie, (Br.,) bound W. 5th, lat. 47 13, lon. 38 24, passed one of Guion's steamers bound E. 9th, lat. 42 18, lon. 52 21, passed bark Atlantic, (Br.,) bound E. 11th, lat. 42 9, lon. 60 29, passed steamship United Kingdom, hence for Glasgow.

Steamship Rising Star, Connor, Aspinwall May 6, with treasure, mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. May 10, off White Rock, Watling's Island, exchanged signals with a vessel supposed to be the North Atlantic Company's steamer Arago. 12th, lat. 32 34, lon. 74 22, passed schr. Ranger, of Yarmouth, steering N. N. E. The R. S. was detained outside the bar 7 hours by dense fog.

Steamship Helvetia, (Br.,) Cutting, Liverpool April 29, and Queenstown 30th, with mdse. and 1,202 passengers to National Steamship Co. Was detained 24 hours outside the bar by dense fog.

Steamship Eagle, Greene, Havana 5 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co. Was detained outside the bar 14 hours on account of dense fog.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready.

Steamship Galatea, Nye, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Ship H. W. Moody, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Durkee, Middlesboro, England, with railroad iron to Boyd & Hincken.

Ship Santee, (of Portsmouth,) Salter, Calcutta Feb. 4, with mdse. to Salter & Livermore.

Ship Haze, (of Mystic,) Forsyth, Liverpool 43 ds., with mdse. to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Bark Yumuri, (of Nassau,) Johnson, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co.

Bark Hope, Clausen, Darien, Ga., 8 ds., with lumber to H. Raimers.

Bark Golden Fleece, (of Barbados,) Rhodes, Barbados 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Cienfuegos, Cole, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to Ponvert & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. Amos Edwards, for New-York.

Bark Fenwick, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Toye, Antwerp 48 ds., with mdse. to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Bark Starlight, (of Boston,) Grosier, Palermo 48 ds., with fruit to John E. Devlin & Co.—vessel to master.

Bark Armenia, (of Boston,) Harper, Palermo April 1, with fruit to John E. Devlin.

Bark Galatea, (N. G.,) Hatfield, Hong Kong Feb. 2, with mdse. to Olyphant & Co.

Bark Blanche, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Mann, Demerara 26 ds., with sugar and molasses to Morrison & Phillips.

Brig Memphis, (of Walton, N. S.,) Sandford, Greytown 21 ds., with mdse. to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Gipsey, Davis, of and from St. Croix 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to P. Hanford.

Brig Henry & Louise, Asmus Port-au-Prince 16 ds., with coffee, cotton, logwood and 4 passengers to H. Becker & Co. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. E. gales; was detained 48 hours below on account of dense fog.

Schr. Eliza Francis, Hamilton, Ellsworth 10 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Henrietta, Alley, Richmond, Me., 7 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. M. J. McMillan, Hollis, of and from Bermuda 7 ds., with produce to Middleton & Co.

Schr. Charles Shearer, (of Gloucester,) Cunningham, Eleuthera 7 ds., with fruit to Joseph Eneas.

Schr. Annie Harris, (of Bremen, Me.,) Harris, Gonaives 13 ds., with coffee and logwood to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. J. W. Webster, (of New-Haven,) McVey, Port-au-Prince 13 ds., with cotton and coffee to master.

Schr. Mary Means, Bayard, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. Azelda & Laura, (of Georgetown, Me.,) Burns, Baracoa 8 ds., with fruit to James Douglas.

Schr. Anna Freeman, Hodgdon, Harbor Island 8 ds., with fruit to James Douglas.

Schr. Mary & Susan, (Br.,) Clear, Harbor Island 8 ds., with fruit to James Douglas.

Schr. Excelsior, (Br.,) Tieman, Point au Petre, Guad., 13 ds., with molasses to A. Vatable.

Schr. Idle Wild, (of Wellfleet,) Hicks, Bermuda 6 ds., with produce to W. C. Berry.

Schr. Isaac Rich, Bryant, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Josephine B. Knowles, Scott, Porto Rico 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Bryan & Pease.

Schr. Mary Ann, Lennum, with lumber for Newark.

HIGHLANDS, Sundown—Wind fresh S., hazy.

Sailed.

Steamships City of New-York and Colorado, for Liverpool, (from Lower Bay;) Tarifa, for Liverpool; New-York, for Bremen; Virgo, for Vera Cruz; Morro Castle, for Havana; W. P. Clyde, for Wilmington; Saratoga, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 14—Arr. steamer Oriental, from New-Orleans; ship Bengall, from Manila; bark Valkyria, from Liverpool; brigs Mason, from Cienfuegos; Fleetwing, from Matanzas via Nassau; sthr. Warrenton, from New-York.

Spoken—April 15, in lat. 47 10, lon. 27 20, bark Eureka, from Liverpool for New-York; April 20, lat. 43 54, lon. 31 30, bark Venus, from Shields for New-York, short of provisions.

HOLMES' HOLE, May 12—Sld. all the vessels before reported except schrs. T. A. Ward, Nellie Treat, Magnet, Packet, Evelyn, and brig J. W. Woodruff.

Arr. brigs T. W. Chesley, Porto Rico for Boston; Red Wood, Remedios for Boston; schrs. Argo, New-Bedford, for Nantucket; C. S. Vandervoort, Philadelphia, for Saco; W. H. Dennis, do. for Davenport; Wanata, do. for Boston; Waterfall, New-York, for Portland; Baltimore, Philadelphia, for Boston; Abbie Williard, Charleston, for Bath; Fleetwing, West Point, for Rockland; Fish Hawk, of Gloucester, and Surprise, do.

May 13—Arr. schrs. Ellwood, Philadelphia, for Boston; Lizzie Tabbut, do. for do.; Clyde, do. for do.; Marietta, Steelman, do. for do.; Clara Eaton, do. for do.; John Mayo, of Truro, bound out fishing.

Spoken, &c.

Fanny—bark, from Cienfuegos for New-York, May 2, lat. 23, lon. 72.

Jane Young—bark, from St. John's, strg. E., May 2, lat. 43, lon. 54.

Mary Watson—schr., from Philadelphia for Mobile, 14 ds. out, May 10, lat. 32, lon. 72.

Prowess—bark, of Yarmouth, N. S., bound to Baltimore, May 12, lat. 40 42, lon. 68 20.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, May 14.—The steamship Gulf Stream sailed to-day for New-York.

ASPINWALL—Arr. May 1, bark A. C. Adams, Leavitt, Newport, Eng.; 2d, bark T. K. Weldon, Weldon, New-York; schr. Lydia Henriques, Carthagena; 5th, brig E. V. Flodon, Aherns, London; Village Belle, Corbitt, Baltimore.

Sld. May 1, G. Rogers, Allen, St. Blas; 2d, brig Costa Rica, Cassidy, New-York; 3d, brig Dove, Denamore, Cienfuegos; 5th, schr. Alfred Keen, Robinson, Havana.

At Port-au-Prince, April 27, Haytien brig Marguerite, to sail next day for New-York, and schr. J. W. Webster, for do. in 2 days.

SPRING CLOTHING.

FREEMAN & BURR.

OUR STOCK FOR THE PRESENT SEASON is of unparalleled extent and variety, embracing EVERY NOVELTY of MATERIAL and STYLE for both MEN'S and BOYS' wear, together with the finest FOREIGN and DOMESTIC FABRICS for orders to measure.

SPRING OVERCOATS, LARGE STOCK. From $6 to $16 the Coat.
SPRING OVERCOATS, LARGE STOCK. Waterproof, English and American.
SPRING OVERCOATS, LARGE STOCK. Fine Silk Mixtures and Tricots.
SPRING OVERCOATS, LARGE STOCK. Cassimere, Melton and Scotch Tweeds.
SPRING OVERCOATS, LARGE STOCK. Inverness and Glengary Capes.
SPRING CLOTHING—BUSINESS SUITS. $10 to $35 the Suit.
SPRING CLOTHING—BUSINESS SUITS. With Newmarket and Paletot Coats.
SPRING CLOTHING—BUSINESS SUITS. With Frock and Sack Coats.
SPRING CLOTHING—BUSINESS SUITS. Silk Mixed and other Cassimeres.
SPRING CLOTHING—BUSINESS SUITS. Fine Melton and Tricots.
SPRING CLOTHING—BUSINESS SUITS. English and Scotch Tweeds.
SPRING CLOTHING—BUSINESS SUITS. Made to Measure, at short notice.
SPRING CLOTHING—BUSINESS SUITS. Perfect Fitting Guaranteed.
SPRING CLOTHING IN DRESS SUITS. From $20 to $50 the Suit.
SPRING CLOTHING IN DRESS SUITS. Every garment warranted.
SPRING CLOTHING IN DRESS SUITS. Ready-made and Made to Order.
SPRING CLOTHING IN BOYS' SUITS. Every Novelty of Style and Material.
SPRING CLOTHING IN BOYS' SUITS. From 3 to 16 years.
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SPRING CLOTHING IN BOYS' SUITS. For Home and School Wear.
SPRING CLOTHING IN BOYS' SUITS. Bismarcks and Garibaldis.
SPRING CLOTHING IN BOYS' SUITS.—Fancy Embroidered and Braided.
SPRING CLOTHING IN BOYS' SUITS.—Made to Measure, at short notice.
SPRING CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER. Fine Cloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, Vestings.
SPRING CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER. Perfect fitting guaranteed.
FURNISHING GOODS OF ALL KINDS. Shirts Ready made and Made to Measure.
SEND FOR PRICE-LIST AND NEW rules for self-measurement.

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PLATED WARE,
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WINDOW GUARDS
FOR DWELLINGS, STORES, BANKS, &c.
CHASE & CO., No. 524 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Imitation Ivory Goods.
Great Improvements made: 3 New Patents received.
MARTINGALE RINGS, $18 and $20 single gross.
SHEET BUTTONS, red, white, blue, $4 per gross.
BILLIARD BALLS, $9 and $10 per set.
CHECKS, $8, $10 and $12 per 100.
Also, a great variety of Ivory, Pearl and Gilt Sleeve Buttons, $18 to $150 per gross pair.
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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
MACE'S Charcoal-filled Refrigerators are sold by first-class house-furnishing, hardware and stove stores throughout the City and country.
None genuine unless having MACE'S on the Directions. Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 111 and 113 East Houston-st., near the Bowery.

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CROMWELL & JONES,
Manufacturers of
EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER,
No. 306 Pearl-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 329, May 14, 1868.
41, 47, 35, 62, 52, 59, 68, 36, 38, 24, 42, 17, 26.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 330, May 14, 1868.
11, 59, 47, 33, 23, 18, 3, 77, 48, 55, 45, 16.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 381, May 14, 1868.
76, 49, 42, 34, 43, 61, 39, 3, 31, 11, 8, 35, 78.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 382, May 14, 1868.
29, 3, 27, 63, 18, 50, 13, 40, 37, 62, 44, 70.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Banker and Broker, No. 200 Broadway.